Daily Report

East Europe

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More on Protest of U.S. Curbs on UN Officials

LD0208210788 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 2 Aug 88

[By PAP Correspondent Jerzy Gorski]

[Text] Washington, Aug. 2—On May 18 and June 11, this year, the United States tightened travel restrictions against the permanent representations of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and Poland in the United Nations. The U.S. required notifying its authorities about all over-25-mile trips from New York's city centre in which cases mediation of the Office for Alien Missions must be used.

The U.S. measures are a glaring violation of the norms of international law, particularly the U.N. Charter, a number of other international agreements, and the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. The international law instruments institute the obligation to equally treat diplomats from various states and forbid any discrimination.

The United States, being a side to these international agreements, are obligated to follow their letter in tune with the principle "pacta sunt servanda". No internal decisions or norms of internal law can justify breaching the duties set by treaties.

It should be noted that discriminatory steps taken by the United States were not provoked in any way.

The Polish side provided not a tiniest cause for this type of discriminatory measures. While taking the decision on travel restrictions, the United States broke a fundamental principle of the international law: the one of equal treatment.

The Polish side, similarly as other socialist states, has several times protested against such restrictions demanding their abrogation because they are lawless, ungrounded, increasingly anachronic in relation to the progressing improvement of international relations.

Soviet Military Listens to Hungarian Villagers

LD0408005888 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] A village assembly in Szigethalom has debated a request by the population asking for a reduction in the noise and other environmental effects caused by military test flights. Representatives of the Hungarian People's Army and the Soviet Southern Army Group temporarily stationed in Hungary participated in the forum. The constituency's National Assembly deputy also was present. It was found possible to implement some of the proposals raised at the village assembly, while certain other initiatives will be examined further by the affected organs.

CEMA Scientific-Technical Assistance to Vietnam

AU0408110488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Aug 88 p 7

["kry"-signed report: "CEMA-Vietnam; Cooperation in Science and Technology"]

[Text] Hanoi (Our Correspondent)—In the 1986-90 period, CEMA will grant approximately R20 million to Vietnam for the realization of various joint projects in the sphere of scientific-technical development.

According to Professor Dang Huu, chairman of the SRV State Science and Technology Commission, in 1981-85 Vietnam received for the same purpose a non-returnable loan of R17.5 million, and R8.2 million as a low-interest loan.

During that period some 500 Vietnamese scientific and technical workers were sent to the socialist countries for a working study, and 1,500 specialists from the CEMA countries arrived in the SRV to work on joint projects.

At present some 90 Vietnamese scientific institutions and enterprises are involved in the CEMA Program for Scientific-Technical Progress. The foundation of this cooperation is the agreement between the SRV and the other CEMA countries of 1981, the purpose of which is to accelerate Vietnam's scientific-technical development.

Briefs

CEMA Trade Turnover Rise Reported

The turnover of trade of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) states with other countries rose from 313,700 million roubles in 1987 to 315,800 million in 1987 [dates as received]. The turnover of trade between the CMEA states totalled 297,000 million roubles in 1987, i.e. 1.5 per cent more than in 1986. The lower rate of growth in this trade (the rise was 3 per cent in 1986 against 1985) was due to slower economic growth in the CMEA states and a drop in the world prices of some sorts of fuels and raw materials which have substantial influence on the foreign trade of the CMEA states. [Excerpt] [*LD2907012888 Prague CTK in English 1030 GMT 28 Jul 88*]

U.S. Military Inspectors Leave Poland 27 July

AU0108140088 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 Jul 88 pp 1, 2

[Report by Major Jerzy Markowski: "We Are Grateful for the Hospitality"]

[Text] The news about the arrival of American military inspectors in Poland has aroused great interest. And no wonder, for this is something completely new in contacts with representatives of Western forces. The visit by the American officers proceeded in accordance with the final document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. During their 48-hour visit, the inspectors—Colonel Don Owen Stovall, Lieutenant Colonel Warren Wagner, Major Timothy Thomas, and Major Thomas Wood—observed exercises by units of the Northern Group of Soviet Forces and the Polish People's Army at a training area of the Pomeranian Military District.

What were the Polish side's commitments? In accordance with the relevant decisions, all essential means had been prepared to enable the inspections to be carried out, including use of a helicopter. The American officers were not only able to acquaint themselves with the exercise's tactical-operational scenario and the military material deployed in it, but were also able to talk freely to the soldiers taking part.

At the end of the inspection, a special ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI correspondent asked the head of the American inspection group, Col Don Owen Stovall, for an appraisal of the conditions under which they had accomplished their mission. Warning that he was not authorized to make any official statements, Col Stovall emphasized that the Polish side had received his group very pleasantly and amiably. "Everything we encountered in your country was very good," he said. "We spent this time in a very good atmosphere. We are grateful for the hospitality given to us."

[Question] "Were you able to talk to soldiers taking part in the exercise?"

[Stovall] "Yes, we spoke to Soviet and Polish soldiers many times. They gave us exhaustive replies. That satisfied us."

Thus, apart from information which is essential for the accomplishment of the inspectors' mission, the inspectors are taking with them an impression of the hospitality and openness which they have experienced on Polish soil, something on which special emphasis was laid.

On Wednesday [27 July] afternoon, the American inspectors left Poland in an American military aircraft bound for Stuttgart, FRG.

Superpowers Dismayed at Prospect of United Europe
AU2707150988 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 22 Jul 88 pp 3-4

[Paskal Milo article: "The Strategy of 'United Europe' Under the Conditions of Soviet-American Detente"]

[Text] Recently, political circles in West Europe have returned to the discussion of the idea of a united Europe with more than usual vigor. What is now sought is a powerful impetus toward the EEC in its three basic aspects—economic, political, and military. The most recent high-level meeting of EEC member countries, held in Hannover in the FRG last month, once again approved the creation of a single financial market by 1992. It seems that federalism, as a form of political union, is winning more supporters. But something more striking in recent months has been the efforts to define the outline of a European strategy. For example, in October last year the West European Union approved the Charter of European Security. Cooperation in armaments production is increasing, and concrete measures are being taken to create joint military units, as seen in the creation of a Franco-German brigade. These practical steps have been taken in response to a discussion that has been accompanied by proposals for the creation of a European strategy independent of NATO, relying upon a Paris-Bonn-London axis.

The fact that this element has been the most prominent is not accidental. It has not been an unfamiliar factor in European politics in the last 2 decades. Joint, independent defense is one of the three pillars upon which a "United Europe" is to rely, and one of the basic conditions for its elevation to the rank of superpower. In politico-military circles in West Europe the idea is prevalent that the creation of a "United Europe" is inconceivable without independent European defense.

But what has made defining a new European strategy even more topical are the fresh developments in Soviet-American relations in the past 2 or 3 years. Cooperation between the superpowers has at least outwardly been approved by West Europe, but has also cast a shadow of suspicion. West Europe desires a reduction in Soviet-American tension in Europe, and yet observes it with some misgiving. A section of the European bourgeoisie sees a Soviet threat to West European security following the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. Other bourgeois politicians find these new circumstances an occasion to criticize NATO's strategy of "flexible response," and are demanding the drafting of a new strategy that will be valid for the nineties.

Washington profits from all this assemblage of ideas about the strategy of the Atlantic Alliance in Europe by presenting its now antique policy of strengthening and modernizing its arsenal of conventional weapons as also valid under new circumstances, under the pretext of the superiority of the Warsaw Pact in this kind of weaponry. In the name of this myth, the United States has obliged its Western European allies to pay about $30 billion every year for conventional weaponry. However, as the British magazine INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS admitted in its first issue this year, many American and West European analysts and politicians now accept that the idea that the Warsaw Pact has superiority in conventional weapons is no longer true. Under these circumstances, and because of the economic and financial crisis, West Europeans are turning a deaf ear to American proposals to increase expenditure on the development of new conventional weapons. Some while ago, the American magazine NEWSWEEK explained West European scepticism by reference to the fact that "increasing armored divisions and antitank weaponry would impose difficult political and financial decisions upon the Europeans...."

The present state of relations between the two sides of the Atlantic shows, as Comrade Ramiz Alia has stressed, that "Blocs lead to an ever greater subjection of their members to their leaders. The illusion that defense can be strengthened and independence guaranteed by joining a bloc must be paid for dearly. For the sake of coordinating policies and strategies, many countries have accepted severe restrictions that have limited their sovereignty on many key issues, hampered their independent action in the international arena, and led them into the position of not being able to decide their destiny freely for themselves." West European circles are increasingly realizing that they are not the allies but the vassals of Washington, that their opinions have not been sought on what was discussed and decided with the Soviets about problems in Europe and beyond, and that they were merely formally notified and presented with a fait accompli. This position of inferiority was frankly confessed by the former British prime minister, Edward Heath, when he wrote that "We know that we are not equals in our alliance with the United States. We know that we do not exert an influence on the United States, not merely economically, but above all militarily and politically."

The Soviet-American flirtation with new initiatives that began after Gorbachev's arrival in the Kremlin has no doubt had its influence on the more intense political, economic, and military efforts of EEC member countries to move toward the creation of a "United Europe." These countries count the advantages, thinking they will give "United Europe" the status of a new superpower. The member countries of the EEC with their 320 million inhabitants have a gross national products totaling $3,500 billion, compared to the United States and the USSR with 241 million and 275 million inhabitants respectively, and gross national products of $4,000 billion and $1,900 billion. Likewise, other economic indicators such as foreign currency and gold reserves, volume of trade, etc, show the EEC surpassing the superpowers. Of course, many other economic indicators show "United Europe" lagging far behind the United

States, while in the political and military spheres as a whole it is behind both superpowers. Military capability in particular is its Achilles' heel. The nuclear arsenal of France and Britain together amounts to a mere 3 percent of that of the combined superpowers, without taking into account these countries' inferiority in other kinds of arms. Western Europe is aware of its weaknesses in this area, and is therefore searching for ways to strengthen its military capability by joining its forces together. "What we must do now," INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS wrote in its second issue this year, "is face the realities of the military development of Europe.... We can do so successfully if we become the power that Europe is capable of becoming." Of course, there are misunderstandings and contradictions within the EEC. The enthusiasm of Paris is not matched by London, which, as always, conceives Europe in terms of the Atlantic alliance and within NATO's strategy.

Is the United States ready to recognize an independent status for West Europe? Of course not. In Washington's strategy, Europe has been and remains the most sensitive sector, of great economic, political, and military importance. The European continent is the epicenter of American foreign policy.... The United States follows development trends in West Europe with particular interest. When they exceed the leeway anticipated by Washington, it is not long before the entire battery of American means and methods of pressure appears on the scene, from the carrot to the stick. The White House has recently let it be understood that it does not care for autonomous West European developments, particularly military developments outside the framework of NATO. The active politician and former American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was not expressing a personal view when he said some time ago that "The Europeans are attempting to create a stronger identity for themselves in the defense field, but America opposes such a development, lest it should encourage Europe to detach itself from the United States." It cannot be stated more plainly than that.

Nor can the other superpower rest in peace when it sees a new superpower with growing pretensions arising alongside it. Moscow has not welcomed the West Europeans' efforts and achievements up to now in creating political and military unity, and even considers them a form of aggression. The Kremlin leadership has nevertheless acted in various ways to strengthen relationships, especially economic links, with EEC member countries. West European investments in the USSR help in a way in overcoming the crisis of the Soviet economy. At the same time, Moscow is seeking to introduce new technology into its industry, and Gorbachev's diplomatic initiatives toward West Europe have therefore been frequent. He has made efforts to improve the image of Soviet power in the West.

West Europe's efforts to define a new strategy under the circumstances created by Soviet-American detente will introduce new developments, both in the process of European integration and in relations between the centers of world capital. These developments will not run smoothly, because the participants do not have the same interests and aims. Imperialism is always associated with contradictions. In any case, the plans of the European bourgeoisie are concocted from positions of rivalry, a fact which will exacerbate interimperialist contradictions even further.

Leaders' Public Appearances 24-30 Jul 88

AU3007184188 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 24-30 July reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of people's defense; and Kico Mustaqi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, attended on 29 July a graduation ceremony at the Military Academy in Tirana. (1800 GMT 29 July)

Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, attended on 26 July a ceremony to award decorations to meritorious agricultural units and workers for high results in wheat production. (1800 GMT 26 July)

Further Reportage on Balkan Airlines Crash

AU0308124688 Sofia BTA in English
1237 GMT 3 Aug 88

["More on the Aircraft Crash Death Toll"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 3 (BTA)—The Soviet citizen Yuriy Yevgenyevich Cheremin, born in 1950, consul at the U.S.S.R. Consulate General in Varna, was identified today as one of those killed in the airplane crash at Sofia airport yesterday.

According to sources in the Balkan Bulgarian airlines, 23 people, including three foreigners, died in the accident.

Three of the casualties have been identified as the Soviet citizen Yuriy Cheremin, the Yugoslav citizens Momirka Radka Mitrovic, born in Pecs in 1967 and resident of 13 Karpatska Street, Nis, and her daughter Marija, born in 1987. Mrs. Mitrovic's husband, Mladen Mitrovic, born in Kumanovo in 1959, survived the crash. He has been hospitalized in critical condition, and every effort is being made to save his life.

More Victims Die in Hospital

AU0308180288 Sofia BTA in English
1749 GMT 3 Aug 88

["Aircraft Crash Aftermath"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 3 (BTA)—In connection with yesterday's Balkan Bulgarian airlines Yak-40 aircraft crash a BTA reporter informs:

23, out of the 33 passengers and 4 crew, have died immediately, and another two people have died in the hospital: the captain of the plane and a child. There are three foreigners among the casualties—two Yugoslavian citizens and one Soviet citizen. Another Yugoslavian citizen is alive but in a critical condition.

Every effort is made in the hospital for the rest of the passengers and the crew-members. Half of them are in critical condition.

The commission of inquiry continues to investigate the reasons for the accident.

Description by Eyewitnesses

AU0408093088 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Aug 88 p 6

[Report by Yanora Grigorova and Boris Gergov: "Aircraft Crash in the Vicinity of Sofia Airport"]

[Text] Sofia, 2 August—Shortly before 1800 local time several ambulances with loud sirens crossed the Lenin Avenue, heading for Sofia airport. Only a few minutes before, a YAK-40 Bulgarian aircraft belonging to Balkan Airlines had crashed. Firemen and members of the emergency squad managed to rescue only 14 people who could be assisted by the medical team.

We can recreate part of the event according to the description of eyewitnesses. At 1729 local time the aircraft which was departing for Varna could not take off, overran the runway and crashed into the fortified banks of the Iskur River.

According to the latest data submitted by the personnel on duty at the Ministry of Transportation, there were 33 passengers, including 4 children and 4 members of the crew on board. According to Dr David Davidkov, chief of the National Health Administration, the first ambulance arrived at the scene of the accident 5 minutes after the emergency call. A 24-member first-aid medical team is involved in trying to save the people's lives.

At 2100 local time we were connected with Dr Georgi Kamenov, deputy director of the medical treatment department of the Pirogov Republic Scientific and Practical Institute for Emergency Medical Aid, who reported the following: "A total of 12 injured persons were brought to the institute where they received highly qualified medical assistance." Two other people were hospitalized at the First Grade Okrug Hospital.

As for the rest of the passengers, it is presumed that they have perished, but this fact will be officially established, only after tomorrow's inspection.

The reasons for the crash will be clarified by the special commission which is investigating the case.

Control Committee Examines Industrial Plants

AU0308134588 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 88 p 6

[Krasimir Tsigularov article: "Unused Reserves for Organization"]

[Text] The results of the mass inspections of the use of production plants and in connection with placing socialist property under the management and administration of the labor collectives, which were conducted by the Committee of State and People's Control during the first half of 1988, have now been evaluated.

The results of the committee's investigations are now conclusive and their basic assessment reflects the exceptionally important requirement for responsible work (to be accomplished by everyone in his workplace) so that the tasks assigned to the collective may be fulfilled. The existence of unused reserves for the optimal operation

and utilization of production plants and for the transition to an intensive economic development still represents a major obstacle to progress in this respect. Organizational shortcomings prevail in particular. As a result, the preparations for placing socialist property under the management and administration of labor collectives are frequently disregarded.

The final analysis shows that the majority of our production plants are operating at a level that is below their design capacity. The deteriorating trend in the degree of utilization of the plants' capacities has been particularly pronounced over the last 3 years and continues in 1988. The utilization factor for different enterprises varies from 50 to 95 percent. In the case of a number of enterprises belonging to the "Heavy Machine Building Industry," "Metallurgical Industry and Mineral Raw Materials", and "Electronics" Associations this percentage is even lower. What is more, data provided by the enterprises show that 13,563 machines and installations are either superfluous to requirements or have not been used for a considerable time. Their estimated value amounts to 10.2 percent of the total value of machines and equipment available in our country. The greatest amount of such equipment exists in the "Metallurgy and Mineral Raw Materials," "Biotechnological and Chemical Industry", and "Industry for Man" Associations.

As a result of this, while the capital-labor ratio is increasing, the trend in the fund yield index is a falling one, and the qualitative technical-economic indexes are deteriorating. The investigations show that, to a large extent, this is the result of shortcomings in the work of economic managements and specialists.

In the course of carrying out the mass investigation, appropriate specific instructions were given. From now on work will continue on precisely analyzing the reasons for the established shortcomings. The Committee for State and People's Control will further pursue its mass investigations on the basis of the exceptionally large amount of factual data that were collected. However, we must stress that the sense of responsibility in our approach to problems and to competent daily work is the main factor, without which all measures will remain mere wishful thinking.

Self-Management Linked to Fires Increase

AU1207200388 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 July 88 p 5

[Article by Colonel Docent Georgi Bozukov, chief of the Central Administration of the Firefighting Department: "The 'Flames' of Economic Risk"]

[Excerpts] Fires and the losses they cause in our country are increasing alarmingly. They increased by 42 percent in 1987, compared with 1986. The serious negative results of the fires at the Devnya economic trust in 1986, at the Sviloza technological chemical combine in 1987, and at the Musala Hotel in the Borovets tourist complex in 1988 are well known.

The population is insufficiently prepared for prevention of fires, for general protection and protecting oneself against fires. Nearly 75 percent of fires occur in private citizens' homes and property.

On average, approximately 100 people die annually, and a much larger number of people are seriously injured as a result of fires. [passage omitted]. There are serious shortcomings in the fire protection system at numerous installations. The number of highly efficient means for timely discovery, warning, and notification of fires is insufficient. The quality of fire extinguishers and other fire-existinguishing equipment and devices produced in our country is poor and lags behind world achievements in this sector.

The reasons for this particular situation can be attributed, among other things, to an underestimation of the protection measures, especially when they involve financial expenditures. People keep forgetting that fires do not respect special workplaces, administrative limits, and closed doors. Fires do not take into consideration the intentions of those who are careless or naive, and think that "this cannot possibly happen to me!" Thus, for example, since Instruction No 35 of the Council of Ministers came into effect, fires and the damage they caused in premises allocated to citizens for private work increased approximately 5 times, compared with the same period of 1985. The financial losses and psychological consequences for the owners of such premises, who had intended to achieve prompt economic results without taking into consideration the elementary requirements of fire protection measures, are highly deplorable. [passage omitted]

All this confirms that firefighting as a specialized and specific activity, aimed at protecting socialist and private property, the citizens' life and health in fighting fires, and the dangers this involves cannot be separated from the developing processes of self-management and restructuring.

This is the reason why the basic question emerging today is: How individuals and labor collectives, under self-management conditions, evaluate their real interest in promoting highly effective fire protection; how can one support such measures; and how can one contribute to the adoption of decisions in the interest of society?

The transition from administrative to chiefly economic methods and management regulators, as well as the economic aspect of fire protection reveal great opportunities for the labor collectives, scientific units, specialized organs, and municipalities to participate in their

role as managers in the production of fireproof goods and in ensuring safe working and recreation conditions for the people. [passage omitted].

Under conditions of self-management, the work of specialized firefighting organs should be purged of any technocratic and bureaucratic approach in carrying out fire prevention activities, especially in implementing state fire protection control. The professional training and combat readiness of the duty fire brigades needs to be fundamentally restructured.

The small portion of present-day problems of fire protection mentioned above points to the requirement for coordinated and unified action by economic and other organizations, educational institutions, specialized departments, and individual citizens in implementing firefighting measures. The people's councils are likely to become a natural center for such coordinated activities. They have every opportunity to comprehensively evaluate the state of fire protection and coordinate the efforts of different units, as well as to optimally utilize the competence and skills of the specialized organs to safeguard socialist and private property, and to protect citizens' lives and health against fires.

National Agricultural Conference Views Issues

AU2907193988 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Jul 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] A national conference was held in Sofia on 27 July on certain problems in the restructuring of agriculture.

The participants comprised leaders of brigades and farms, chairmen of agro-industrial complexes, first secretaries of oblast and municipal BCP committees, chairmen of executive committees of oblast and municipal people's councils, chairmen of the municipal leaderships of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, chairmen of associations and trusts, responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations and unions, and representatives of the mass media.

The conference was attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Georgi Atanasov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Emil Khristov.

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, delivered a report on the work completed and the tasks facing the party, state, and economic organs relating to restructuring the brigades, applying the piecework system in agriculture, and developing mountain agriculture. He stressed that the decision of the BCP Central Committee Politburo on a qualitatively new stage in the development of agriculture was a specific application of the principles of the July Concept.

Notwithstanding the short time that had elapsed since the adoption of the decision, better conditions had already been created for the future of agriculture, for setting up a modern material base, and for resolving the social problems of the workers. Possibilities exist for raising the profitability of production and ensuring that the brigades are self-supporting.

In assessing the work completed so far, the speaker referred to the radical restructuring being completed of organizational and production structures. It was noted that the prerequisites had been created for more successfully drawing the attention of the social organs, economic organizations, and the intellectual sphere to the problems of agriculture and the Bulgarian village. Attention was also given to the role and place of the National Agro-Industrial Union Association under the new conditions for consistently establishing the principles of self-management.

The speaker stressed the positive changes that had occurred in the work of the oblast and municipal party committees and in the oblast and municipal people's councils and townships in implementing the qualitatively new stage in the development of agriculture. The brigades had been combined in larger units to create conditions for them to become self-supporting and self-financing, and to turn them into strong economic units. The granting of socialist property to the primary labor collectives and the establishment of self-management contributed to a large extent to making the brigade collectives the true managers of the land.

A substantial part of the report was devoted to the serious problems that had emerged in the process of restructuring the brigades in the spirit of the new requirements. The majority of the agro-industrial complexes were not assisting in establishing the brigades as the main self-managing enterprises and goods producers. The issue of reducing the swollen staffs of all the intermediate servicing units and eliminating all such unnecessary units was acutely defined. Stress was laid on the need for coordinating the brigades' work in the municipalities, and for changes in the attitude of the purchasing and supply organizations to concluding direct contracts with the brigades. The banks, State Insurance Institute, and a number of other institutes were also finding it difficult to reorganize their relations with the brigades. Council of Ministers Decree No 58 on the development of agricultural machine building, setting up a land and water-management improvement fund, modernizing the food and tobacco industry, and resolving the social problems of the village was not being implemented.

The report made an in-depth examination of the effects of the Code for Economic Activity on restructuring the brigades as self-managing organizations. It was established that there had been no essential change in planning, that the free marketing of produce was as yet only a postulate, and that the mechanical transfer of certain

taxes was obstructing initiative in modernizing production and carrying out its technological renewal. The report outlined certain alarming trends in the brigades connected with turning a large portion of their leaderships into bureaucratic organs.

Considerable attention was given to universally applying the piecework system as a powerful factor for speeding up restructuring and for establishing the new brigade. The brigade must become the basic form in agricultural production and play a crucial role in raising labor productivity in the branch, and must become the basis for democratization and self-management. The speaker emphasized that for a long period the handover of socialist property should be a characteristic feature of all forms of piecework and rental organization. He spoke on unresolved issues concerning equal partnership between the brigades and the piecework groups and ensuring complete independence in choosing production and trading partners, based on mutual interest. He examined the interrelationship between piecework and commodity-money relations, stressing the need for the piecework units to be granted basic means, with all the consequences resulting therefrom. The successful application of piecework required further improvement of the methods of allocating the attained income, ensuring the optimum size of the piecework groups, and creating conditions for the technological renewal of production.

Comrade Vasil Tsanov also spoke in detail on the development of agriculture in mountain regions, where immense reserves existed for increasing production of agricultural goods. He analyzed the reasons for the inadequate utilization of the possibilities of mountain agriculture. These mainly related to the slowness in setting up a modern material-technical base and the even greater lag in finding integrated solutions for the social and everyday problems of the population in mountain regions. To revive mountain agriculture, it was necessary first and foremost to create suitable conditions and strong incentives to make people return to the village. Fundamental and radical changes were required in the organization of production, that would lead to efficient use of the land. Furthermore, it was necessary to make a change toward handing over cultivated and abandoned lands in these regions for use under long-term rental conditions. Compact, powerful machines, and soil-cultivating and other equipment should be made available to the producers without restrictions.

The problems we are examining today are directly connected with the implementation of the new model of agriculture, Comrade Vasil Tsanov said in conclusion.

Life demands radical reorganization in our work. Under the new conditions the role of the collective organs for managing the brigades is increasingly growing. They are being granted greater rights, but also far greater responsibilities. From them we demand a high standard of professional training, high organizing abilities, and the skill to mobilize the collectives to achieve high production, economic, and social results, as well as to work with the people under conditions of expanding democracy.

The tasks being discussed today must be brought home to every brigade and every worker, and the solving of these tasks should become an inner conviction of every agricultural leader, specialist, and worker. Unity in the goals, actions, and organizational, ideological, and economic work of all the party organs and organizations, all the party and social units in explaining and implementing the postulates, aims, and tasks that we are setting at today's meeting—this is what is needed now, stressed the speaker.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, made a speech. He spoke on the process of restructuring in Bulgaria and on certain questions connected with the implementation of the July Concept for the further construction of socialism in Bulgaria. The first party and state leader paid particular attention to problems of the qualitatively new stage in the development of agriculture.

Council of Ministers Chairman Georgi Atanasov, who chaired the conference, emphasized in conclusion that the main task now was to mobilize every worker to collect the harvest speedily and efficiently.

First Half of 1988 Plan Fulfillment Results

AU2807060188 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Jul 88 pp 2, 3

["Announcement of the Central Statistical Administration on the Results of Fulfillment of the Uniform State Plan for Bulgaria's Scientific, Technical, and Socioeconomic Development During the First Half of 1988—Positive Qualitative Changes in the National Economy"]

[Text] During the first six months of 1988 the country continued its dynamic and stable socioeconomic development. A substantial amount of work was completed on fulfilling the decisions of the July and November 1987 Plenums of the BCP Central Committee and the National Party Conference.

The rates achieved according to the basic qualitative and quantitative indexes during the first half of 1988 were higher than in the first 2 years of the 5-year-plan period and higher than those provided for in the Law on the 1988 State Plan.

The plan was fulfilled according to the basic indexes. Over 50 percent of the annual state plan was achieved in respect of industrial goods production, net output, and aggregate profit, as well as for a number of individual types of products. I. [Roman one] Basic Quantitative and Qualitative Indices, Structural and Technological Changes

The development of the country's economy in the first half of 1988 was characterized by the following data:

Indexes	First half 1988 as percentage of first half 1987
1. Net output (not including agricultural activities)	110.2
2. Social labor productivity (not including agricultural activities)	109.0
3. Goods production from all branches of material production	106.7
4. Material expenditure (not including depreciation) per 100 leva of output (not including agricultural activities)	97.8
5. Retail goods turnover	105.4
6. Services to the population carried out	107.8
7. Foreign trade goods turnover	106.2
8. Average wages of workers and employees in all branches of material production	104.3

Positive qualitative changes occurred in the national economy's development. Almost 90 percent of the increase in net output was the result of the growth in social labor productivity.

The increasing efforts made by the labor collectives to make the most rational and efficient use of raw and other materials, fuels, and energy and to ensure the resource-saving development of the economy had an effect upon raising the efficiency of economic activity. A relative savings of 440 million leva was achieved by cutting material expenditures. Profitability (aggregate profit per 100 leva of production funds) rose by 8.1 percent as compared to the first half of 1987.

The application of the new economic regulators provided a greater percentage and amount of the profit that remained at the disposal of the self-managing economic organizations.

There was an improvement in the utilization of the basic production funds. The fund yield (net output per 100 leva of basic production funds) rose by 1.7 percent as compared to the first half of 1987.

The role of the strategic directions—flag-bearers of technological renewal and structural improvement—was particularly important for the high results achieved and the positive features that emerged in the development of the national economic complex. The greatest contribution in this respect was made by the "Electronics" and "Biotechnological and Chemical Industry" Complexes and others.

The "Electronics" Complex increased its relative proportion of the total production from 7.01 percent in the first half of 1987 to 7.85 percent in the first half of 1988.

The technological renewal of production during the first half of this year was expressed in the manufacture of new and improved products to the value of over 2.3 billion leva, which represented 9.4 percent of the output of manufactured goods. The output of updated products was about 1 billion leva higher than that produced in the same period last year. An additional profit of over 197 million leva was obtained from the marketing of new and improved products.

The greatest degree of renewal was achieved in the economic organizations of the "Electronics" Complex, namely 23.8 percent; in the "Heavy Machine-Building" Complex, 21.6 percent; and in the "Transport, Agricultural, and Construction Machinery" Complex, 19.0 percent.

The technical reequipment of the production capacities was carried out at increased rates. Integration between science and technology, as a form of production and technological renewal, continued to deepen. A total of 4,563 development projects for creating scientific products were completed, and 7,619 development projects for new technologies and equipment were assimilated in production.

Positive changes were also made in the automation of production. Compared to the first half of 1987, the number of installed machines with numerical control increased by 411 units; the number of automated processing lines, by 135; the number of flexible automated production systems, by 4; and the number of systems for the organizational-economic control of production, by 158. There were increases in the amount of computer equipment available and in the number of industrial robots.

During the half year the efforts of the labor collectives of the self-managing economic organizations were also directed toward further improving product quality and diversifying the product structure of the manufacturing industry.

The volume of the output of industrial goods awarded the state symbol of quality rose by 58.2 percent as against the same period of 1987, while the volume of nonstandard production continued to fall. The greatest increases in production awarded the state quality symbol were achieved in the "Electronics" and "Agro-Industrial" Complexes and others.

The expansion of production and further improvement of its structure helped to further increase Bulgaria's participation in the international division of labor, and particularly in socialist economic integration. Compared to the first half of 1987, the foreign trade goods exchange with socialist and nonsocialist countries showed an overall increase of 6.2 percent, with exports rising by 6.8 percent, and imports by 5.6 percent. There was an expansion of direct economic links both with enterprises and organizations of the fraternal socialist countries and with firms and enterprises of nonsocialist countries. Leasing activities developed successfully. The duty-free zones that were initially set up this year constituted a new form of beneficial cooperation.

Alongside these results, however, weaknesses and shortcomings continued to show up, which demonstrates that a radical change in work has not yet occurred everywhere. In certain economic organizations scientific and technical progress is not manifesting itself to the required extent as a basic motive force for economic growth. Conditions have not been ensured for the manufacture of products that are very important for implementing the scientific-technical development strategy and for quickening the rates of the technological and structural renewal of production.

In a considerable number of cases, economic organizations are operating with plans that set targets which are too low, not accepting state orders for production, and not fulfilling their own plans in quality and quantity indexes.

There is an inadequate level of social orientation in the work of a number of self-managing economic organizations on drawing up and fulfilling their plans. The contribution of certain economic organizations to the production of goods for the domestic market and services to the population is unsatisfactory. A number of economic leaders continue to consider that this production is a task only for the enterprises of the "Industry for Man" Complex.

II. [Roman two] Development of Material Production

During the half year industry produced 24.4 percent billion leva, or 6.2 percent, more output than in the corresponding period of 1987.

Social labor productivity rose by 8.2 percent. The prime cost per 100 leva of output fell by 1.8 percent, mainly as a result of cuts in material expenditure. The profit realized was 625 million leva higher than that provided for in the plan for the enterprises, and an additional profit of 164 million leva was gained from scientific and technical developments introduced in production.

The results in the production complexes in respect of the basic indexes are as follows:

Complexes	First half 1988 as percentage of first half 1987		
	goods output	net output	social labor productivity
Electronics	118.9	117.3	112.2
Biotechnological and chemical industry	106.6	120.4	116.9
Transport, agricultural, and construction equipment	99.3	102.8	101.4
Heavy machine building	108.5	108.0	103.9
Metallurgy and mineral raw materials	103.7	130.8	129.0
Industry for man	104.6	103.7	103.2
Construction and building industry	103.6	114.2	119.0
Power industry	100.2	90.7	89.9
Agro-industrial complex (not including agricultural activity)	106.6	110.8	109.9
Forest industry complex	105.2	103.8	103.3

As a whole, the self-managing economic organizations are successfully fulfilling and overfulfilling their production tasks. At the same time, not everywhere are they utilizing the existing possibilities for raising the efficiency of economic activity and accelerating economic growth.

In certain economic organizations social labor productivity is lower than in the first half of 1987. Such organizations include the "Balkancar" Economic Trust, "Motor Building" Economic Trust, the "Heavy Machine Building" Economic Trust in Ruse, the "Sirma" Economic Trust, "Stil" Economic Trust, and others. The relationship between growth in social labor productivity and average wages has been disrupted in the "Peripheral Equipment" Economic Trust, "Balkancar" Economic Trust, "Motor Building" Economic Trust, "Sirma" Economic Trust, "Rubber Products" Economic Trust, and others.

The material expenditures of the following economic trusts per 100 leva of output were higher than in the first half year of 1987: "Microprocessor Systems," "Disk Memory Devices," "Domestic Electronics," "Motor Building," "Transport Electronics and Electrical Equipment," "Heavy Machine Building" in Ruse, "Elprom," "Forging and Press Equipment," "Shipbuilding," "Biotekh," "Bulgarplod," and others.

The results in the individual oblasts according to the basic indexes (not including agriculture) are as follows:

Oblasts	First half 1988 as percentage of first half 1987		
	goods output	net output	social labor productivity
Burgas	104.3	110.8	111.0
Varna	106.5	108.0	107.7
Lovech	106.0	108.3	108.0
Mikhaylovgrad	107.4	110.5	109.7
Plovdiv	106.3	107.3	106.2
Razgrad	107.3	110.8	109.5
Sofia City	107.8	112.2	111.8
Sofia Oblast	106.5	115.0	113.5
Khaskovo	107.5	110.9	109.5

Development of Production Complexes [subhead]
"Electronics" Complex [subhead]

The enterprises of the complex produced 416 million leva more output as against the first half year of 1987. This represents almost 30 percent of the total increase in industrial production.

The prime cost per 100 leva of industrial output fell by 3.7 percent, and material expenditure (not including depreciation) was cut by 2.3 percent. Priority was given to the development of highly efficient products in the electronics industry, such as systems for automating project design, automated work stations, multilayer printed circuit cards, 16-bit microcomputer systems, magnetic-disk and magnetic-tape memory devices, "Kvant"-type quasi-electronic automatic telephone switchboards, and automated assembly lines.

Tasks from the state plan relating to the creation of new technologies have been introduced, including the "'Microring' Series of Local Networks for Automating Project Design and Office Work;" "Microprocessor Systems for Controlling Technological Processes," built on modular principles; the "Programmable Controller-Based Processor of the P1024 System—Processor 2 and Processor 3," and the "5.25-inch 'Cartridge'-Type Magnetic-Tape Memory Device for the SM-5315 Microcomputer."

New and improved products valued at 623 million leva have been produced as a result of the scientific-technical developments introduced. Despite this, a number of enterprises from the "Disk Memory Devices," "Information and Communication Systems," "Complete Automation of Technological Processes," and the "Peripheral Equipment" Economic Trust failed to master the production of a large proportion of the products specified in the state plan. For this reason the planned degree of renewal of production was not achieved. In addition, three tasks in the state plan relating to mastering new technologies were not fulfilled.

The "Information and Communication Systems" and "Disk Memory Devices" Economic Trusts failed to fulfill their 6-month plans for systems for automating project design and for hard-medium [na tvurd nositel] magnetic-disk memory devices, for which state orders have been placed.

"Biotechnological and Chemical Industry" Complex [subhead]

Main products	produced in first half of 1988	first half 1988 as percentage of first half 1987
Soda ash, industrial grade, thousand tonnes	565	111.5
Caustic soda, 96-percent, thousand tonnes	66	145.3
Plastics, thousand tonnes	113	123.6
Polystyrene, thousand tonnes	13	120.4
Phenoplasts (bakelite), thousand tonnes	4	105.7
Chemically pure substances and reagents, thousand leva	5,432	119.7
Low-density polyethylene, thousand tonnes	39	122.8
PVC floor coverings, million square meters	16	114.7
Car tires, thousand units	513	100.0
Complete air conditioning installations, thousand leva	6,135	137.6

In the first 6 months of the year the economic organizations in the complex produced 255 million leva more output than in the same period of 1987, which represents 18 percent of the total growth in industrial output. Prime costs per 100 leva of output was cut by 3.6 percent, and material and other expenditure (not including depreciation) fell by 3.9 percent.

The complex completed the tasks relating to creating a scientific product for new technologies and equipment, namely a technology and equipment for producing spiral- and membrane-type flat-chamber modules and a technology for piperacylin and sizomycin [sizomitsin].

New and improved products were manufactured to the value of 429 million leva, or 10.4 percent of the industrial goods output.

During the half year the enterprises in the complex mastered a number of new products, such as low-temperature combined units and chambers, a three-phase scroll-type separating centrifuge, a machine for cutting and shaping snacks from butter pastry with a capacity of 4,000 pieces per hour, the ARCh-1000 dishwasher, semisynthetic antibiotics, biaxially oriented film, superelastic tires for lift trucks, new types of plant protection agents, and various plastic and rubber products.

Certain economic organizations failed to fulfill the state orders and their own plans: "Neftokhim" Economic Trust, for polypropylene; "Devnya" Economic Trust, for polyvinyl chloride; and "Farmatsiya" Economic Trust, for toothpaste.

The economic enterprises are failing to fulfill the state orders for mastering technologies for the production of sulfuric acid and manganese products.

"Transport, Agricultural, and Construction Equipment" Complex [subhead]

main products	produced in first half of 1988	first half 1988 as percentage of first half 1987
Electric lift trucks with built-in pulse controllers, units	681	330.6
Diesel-poweredlifttrucks,units	17,211	94.9
Remote-controlledelectrichoists, units	44	169.2
High-liftunitsforhandlingfreight onthreesides,units	540	71.6
Loaders,units	102	159.4
Trolleybuses,units	50	333.3
Articulatedbuses,units	160	100.6
Combineharvesters,units	13,530	101.2

The enterprises of the complex manufactured new and improved products to the value of 305 million leva. The production was mastered of new railway freight cars, new series of diesel-powered and electric lift trucks, and high-capacity remote-controlled electric cable hoists.

There are interruptions in the fulfillment of the state order for the production of trucks by the "Vehicle Building" Economic Trust, and of the order for special and specialized diesel-powered lift trucks by the "Balkancar" Economic Trust. Compared with the first half of 1987 production fell, and somewhat lower rates of growth were achieved according to the quality indexes. Agricultural machine-building production is lagging behind; output fell by 3.9 percent.

"Metallurgy and Mineral Raw Materials" Complex [subhead]

main products	produced in first half of 1988	first half 1988 as percentage of first half 1987
Steel in blocks, light blooms and slabs, thousand tonnes	1,452	95.8
Foundry cast iron, unprocessed, thousand tonnes	768	92.5
Rolled ferrous metals (strip), thousand tonnes	1,667	103.7
Rolled strip products, thousand tonnes	444	107.5
Dry foundry coke, thousand tonnes	608	116.3
Cast-iron central heating radiators, thousand square meters	178	100.0

Tasks were introduced in the complex for creating new technologies for production of presensitized aluminium plastics for the printing industry and of centrifugal cast-iron rolls and other rotary products.

A number of new products were assimilated in regular production: large-dimension hard-alloy billets, capillary tubes, high-purity tellurium, gallium phosphide, chrome-manganese-titanium alloy steels, wire rod from high-carbon steel, steel cables, (including for hoists), alpaca alloy strips, and other products.

Material and other expenditure (not including depreciation) per 100 leva of output was cut by 3.5 percent as against last year, and prime costs per 100 leva of output fell.

In the first half of 1988 the "Metallurgiya" Economic Trust failed to fulfill the state orders for the production of steel in blocks, light blooms, and slabs, of rolled ferrous metal sheet, and rolled products (including steel pipes). In addition, two tasks in the state plan for mastering new technologies were not fulfilled.

"Heavy Machine-Building" Economic Trust [subhead]

main products	produced in first half of 1988	first half 1988 as percentage of first half 1987
Electrodes for welding, welding on and electric arc cutting, tonnes	10,869	115.4
Rolling mill rolls, tonnes	1,322	122.6
Ships, units	14	107.7
Complete electric actuators with high-torque electric motors, units	20,846	94.2
Machining centers	10	125.0

The enterprises of the "Heavy Machine Building" Complex produced 88 million leva more output as compared to the first half of 1987, which represents 6.2 percent of the total growth in industrial production.

A scientific product was created for mastering the production of gamma installations for applying wear-resistant coatings. New technologies and equipment were introduced for processing contaminated thermoplastic waste, producing hydrotreated [khidrofitsirani] striking and driving tools for opencast mining, and other purposes.

On the basis of the new technologies introduced there was an acceleration in the production of vacuum technology systems for applying metallic and nonmetallic coatings, automatic press units for producing powdered metals, dry cargo ships, electrodes for welding, welding on, and electric arc cutting, and powerful high-voltage induction motors. The complex manufactured new and improved products to the value of 243 million leva.

Certain enterprises in the "Elprom" and "Forging and Press Equipment" Economic Trusts and the "Heavy Machine Building" Economic Trust in Radomir did not begin the manufacture of certain products under the state plan for production renewal: a microprocessor-controlled coordinate-stamping machining center, an extruder line to produce oriented propylene strips, a miniature monitoring-switching device with electronic protection, and others. The "Elprom" Economic Trust failed to master the new technology for "Complete Actuating Devices With Transistor-Controlled Noncommutator Electric Motors."

Interruptions occurred in fulfillment of the state orders for steel in blocks, light blooms, and slabs by the Radomir "Heavy Machine Building" Economic Trust, and for steel in blocks, light blooms, and slabs, section steel, and rolled strip products by the "Metals Technology" Scientific-Production Trust. The "Heavy Machine Building" Economic Trust in Ruse suffered interruptions in fulfilling its plan for production of the RB-100m rotary excavator."Industry for Man" Complex [subhead]

main products	produced in first half of 1988	first half 1988 as percentage of first half 1987
Furniture, million leva	180	109.0
Ceramic tiles, million units	157	109.6
Ceramic sanitary ware, thousand units	308	100.9
Footwear (not including indoor footwear), million pairs	13	104.0
Tailored goods, million leva	318	105.9
Cotton fabrics, million meters	178	103.1
Woolen fabrics, million meters	22	110.9
Automatic washing machines	29	99.3

The enterprises of the complex produced 114 million leva more products than in the first half of 1987, which represents 8 percent of the total increase in industrial production.

A number of developments for new technologies and equipment were completed and introduced into production, as a result of which production was mastered for new types of textiles, tailored garments, knitwear, footwear and other products.

New and improved products were manufactured to the value of 241 million leva, while the renewed production factor was 9.3 percent. Prime costs and material and other expenditures (not including depreciation) per 100 leva of output fell by 1.8 percent as compared to the first half of 1987.

The "Industry for Man" Complex produced about 20 percent of the commodity funds. During the half year it provided 21.5 million leva more goods than in the same period of 1987. Production output for the commodity fund rose by only 1.5 percent. The "Ruen" Economic Trust failed to fulfill the state orders for production of knitted outer wear for the commodity fund, the "Ruen" and "Desislava" Economic Trusts failed to fulfill the orders for knitted underwear, and the "Perla" Economic Trust failed to fulfill the order for electric boilers.
"Power Industry" Complex [subhead]

Main products	produced in first half 1988	first half as percentage of 1988 first half 1987
Electric power, billion kilowatt-hours	20	103.6
Washed coal, million tonnes	18	93.3
Brown coal briquettes, thousand tonnes	706	90.1

Thanks to the commissioning of the fifth nuclear reactor at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant at the start of the year, electricity production from nuclear power plants reached 34.8 percent of the total electric power production, as against 28.0 percent for the first half of 1987.

Material expenditure (not including depreciation) per 100 leva of output fell by 2.1 percent.

"Forest Industry" Complex [subhead]

Main Products	Produced in First half 1988	first half as percentage of 1988 first half 1987
Processed timber materials, thousand cubic meters	513	102.6
Softwood materials, thousand cubic meters	519	114.8
Hardwood materials, thousand cubic meters	964	94.6
Chipboard and other types of wood boards, thousand cubic meters	163	99.4
Joinery products, thousand square meters	38	118.6
Pulp, based on 88-percent absolutely dry matter, thousand tonnes	70	129.3
Paper, million square meters	2,643	109.8

The enterprises of the complex fulfilled their plans according to the main value and natural indexes. Since the start of the year the complex produced 23.3 percent more softwood boards and 9.3 percent more softwood beams for the commodity fund than in the corresponding period of 1987.

Prime costs and material expenditures per 100 leva of output were reduced.

"Agro-Industrial" Complex [subhead]

In plant growing, crops developed well during the first six months of the year and were in a better condition than in the same period of 1987.

Production was 4.8 percent higher than in the first half of 1987. By 30 June 4,466 tonnes more early vegetables had been harvested than in the first half of 1987, including 4.0 percent more tomatoes and 4.2 percent more cucumbers raised under glass, but considerably lesser amounts of early potatoes. Production of early fruit was 1,757 tonnes higher, with the greatest increase in strawberry production, while the cherry harvest fell by 7.8 percent.

This year more plots were sown with the main spring crops than last year, but fewer areas were sown with sunflower, soya, tobacco, and vegetable crops. A number of agricultural brigades failed to sow with individual crops some of the plot areas specified in their own plans.

Because of frequent precipitation and weaknesses in work organization, the sowing of some of the plots and completion of the relevant agrotechnical operations were not completed by the optimum times.

At the end of June the condition of the main agricultural crops was good, but the collection of the expected good harvest was seriously hindered by delays permitted in the maintenance and repair of harvesting equipment and storage premises and installations. A further basic weakness that emerged was incomplete utilization of the available agricultural equipment.

In animal farming, production rose by 10.1 percent as compared to the first half of 1987. Milk production was 2.1 percent higher. In Varna Oblast the increase was 6.7 percent, and in Plovdiv Oblast 5.9 percent, but Lovech and Mikhaylovgrad Oblasts produced less milk than last year. Egg production increased by 7.7 percent. Production rose in all oblasts, the greatest increase being recorded in Plovdiv Oblast.

On 1 July 1988 the number of head of pigs was 2.6 percent higher than in 1987, and poultry numbers rose by 8.3 percent. The number of head of cattle fell by 2.3 percent, and of sheep by 3.8 percent. Compared to 1 January 1988, the number of cattle rose by over 3,000 and of sheep by over 530,000.

Main Products	Produced in first half 1988	First half as percentage of 1988 first half 1987
Refined sugar, thousand tonnes	203	97.6
Prepared and semiprepared foods, thousand tonnes	39	97.7
Beer, million liters	335	107.2
Children's foods, thousand tonnes	13	106.5

The complex produced 38.7 percent of the products for the commodity fund, but during the half year provided only 29 percent of the total increase in production for the domestic market.

Prime costs and material expenditures (not including depreciation) per 100 leva of output fell by 0.8 percent.

The product structure of the food and tobacco industry was extended with new and improved products: new forms of melted cheese products, including some produced under license, butter-based delicatessen sauces, "Bravo" flour mixes, potato products, children's diet foods from meat, and new ice cream flavors.

The "Bulgarplod" Economic Trust is failing to ensure the smooth, uninterrupted fulfillment of the state orders for canned and bottled vegetables and fruit. The Economic Combine for Poultry, Meat and Egg Production and Processing failed to fulfill its own production plan for poultry and other meat products; the "Rodopa" Economic Trust, its plan for prepared and semiprepared foods and for untreated hides from small cattle; and the "Bulgarian Sugar" Economic Trust, its plan for sugar products.

A total of 11 tasks are not being fulfilled for creating a scientific product and introducing new technologies, including a technology for the early production of strawberries in forcing tunnels and a technology and line to produce edible gelatine.

Compared to the first half of 1987, the average milk yield rose by 14 liters, the greatest increases being obtained in Plovdiv and Varna Oblasts.

Cattle and poultry purchases from all categories of farms amounted to 288,600 tonnes (weight at slaughter), or 9.0 percent more than in the first half of 1987. Milk purchases totalled 1,320.8 million liters, or 4.5 percent more, and 958.0 million eggs were purchased, a rise of 7.4 percent.

During the half year 47.8 percent of the state order for cattle and poultry sales, and 57.8 percent of the order for milk sales were fulfilled, the highest rates of fulfillment being achieved in Varna and Razgrad Oblasts.

Individual and ancillary farms handed over more early vegetables and animal products under the self-sufficiency program than in the first half of 1987.

During the first half of the year the industrial goods production of the enterprises of the food and tobacco industry amounted to 5.1 billion leva, a rise of 316 million leva as against the same period of last year. This represents 22.2 percent of the increase in industrial production.

Main Products	Produced in first half 1988	First half as percentage of 1988 first half 1987
Meat, thousand tonnes	268	109.5
Meat products, thousand tonnes	65	107.6
White cheese, thousand tonnes	70	112.1
Yellow cheese, thousand tonnes	20	112.6
Flour, thousand tonnes	614	102.2
Rice, thousand tonnes	18	182.8

"Construction and Building Industry" Complex [subhead]

The building and installation organizations carried out construction as main contractors to the value of 2,139.3 million leva, which was 5.0 percent more than in the first half of 1987.

Assimilated capital investments totalled 3,461.5 million leva, a rise of 5.9 percent compared to the first 6 months of 1987. Despite this, only 30.3 percent of the 1988 state plan was fulfilled. The level of fulfillment of the 1988

plan for capital investments in installations for commissioning of national importance, namely 36.4 percent, is also unsatisfactory. The assimilated investment in such installations was 16 percent of the total completed capital investment.

Because of weaknesses in the investment process, the construction of a number of projects is lagging. These include the "Cherno More - 2" and "Zdravets" Mines, the KIPS [Integrated Institute for the Study of Construction] at the Sofia Metal-Cutting Machine Works, Gorna Malina Experimental Plant, "Erma" Machine-Building Plant in Trun, Automotive Electronics Plant in Plovdiv, a cigarette factory in Sofia, a finely dispersed kaolin production shop in Senovo, the "Oborishte" Plant in Panagyurishte, "Marek" Plant in Kyustendil, "Bulgaria" Plant in Kazanluk, "As. Khalachev" Plant in Pleven, Lightweight Concrete Plant in Kremikovtsi, "Stanke Dimitrov" Poultry-Raising Combine in Mezdra, a pig-breeding complex in Sliven, the Industrial Breeding Farm in Apriltsi, "Biotekh" Machine-Building Plant in Varna, "Biotekh" Machine-Building Plant in Provadiya, and others.

During the half year the municipal people's councils assimilated 415.8 million leva of capital investments, constituting 31.0 percent of the annual plan. Fulfillment was lower than average in the municipalities of Lovech Oblast, namely 26.1 percent; in Mikhaylovgrad Oblast, 22.4 percent; and in Khaskovo Oblast, 30.8 percent.

During the half year 21.4 percent of the annual task for commissioning basic funds was fulfilled. Low levels of fulfillment were recorded by the "Disk Memory Devices" Economic Trust in Stara Zagora, "Vehicle Building" Economic Trust, "Intermediate Products and Component Assemblies" Economic Trust, "Business Equipment" Economic Combine, "Metal Casting" Economic Trust, most of the economic trusts of the "Biotechnological and Chemical Industry" and "Industry for Man" Complexes, and others.

During the half year 14,026 housing units were constructed and handed over for use, representing a 17.3-percent fulfillment of the state order for the year. The following oblasts recorded a low level of fulfillment of the plan for housing construction: Mikhaylovgrad, 5.1 percent; Plovdiv, 12.5 percent; Razgrad, 14.4 percent; and Lovech, 15.0 percent.

Production of basic building materials by the enterprises of the complex was as follows:

Main products	Produced in first half 1988	First half as percentage of 1988 first half 1987
Cement, thousand tonnes	2,736	100.2
Bricks, million units	504	102.9
Roof and ridge tiles, million units	28	106.6
Water- and moisture-proofing materials, thousand square meters	5,889	87.9
Prefabricated reinforced concrete, thousand cubic meters	1,186	98.3

Industrial goods production in the first 6 months amounted to over 725 million leva. Material and other expenditures per 100 leva of output were cut, profitability was considerably increased, and the fund yield improved.

Certain enterprises of the complex failed to fulfill their own production plans for basic building materials. The "Cement" Economic Trust did not fulfill its plan for cement, and the "Insulating, Facing, and New Building Materials" Economic Combine for bricks, for which it has a state order, for prefabricated reinforced concrete, and for asbestos cement pipes.

"Transportation" Complex [subhead]

The economic organizations of the complex are fulfilling their plan tasks according to the basic indices. They also achieved growth, as compared with the first half of 1987, of 11.0 percent in net production, of 21.2 percent in aggregate profit, and of 13.0 percent in social labor productivity.

A total of 219.5 million tonnes of freight was carried, 3.1 percent more than in the first half of 1987.

Freight carried	First half 1988 thousand tonnes	First half as percentage of 1988 first half 1987
Railroad transport	40,843	98.9
Public road transport	165,091	105.1
Sea transport	11,495	91.0
River transport	2,024	108.9

Work continued on technological renewal and introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress in transportation. Bridge platforms [estakadi] were put into operation in Gabrovo and Pernik for discharging bulk freight without the use of machinery, and a further eight such platforms are under construction. The centralized automatic humpback marshalling system was put into operation at Plovdiv station. The task for introducing train control radio links on the Karlovo-Burgas line

is being successfully carried out and is expected to be completed ahead of schedule. Work is continuing on automating and computerizing the management and work of the "Bulgarian Civil Airlines," "Road Transport," "International Road Transport," and "Bulgarian State Railways" Economic Trusts.

A total of 1,055.9 million passengers were carried, or 1.5 percent more than in the first half of 1987.

"Communications" Complex [subhead]

The material-technical base of communications continued to expand. The postal network was extended by the addition of seven new post offices, five of which are in villages. A total of 84,994 new telephones were installed, 74,422 of which were for domestic use. In addition, 124 new telex installations were opened, and 1 radio transmitter, 1 television transmitter, 46 radio relay stations, and 28 television relay stations were commissioned.

The revenue obtained from communications services was 5.4 percent greater than in the first half of 1987. Social labor productivity rose by 5.1 percent.

III. [Roman three] Meeting Consumer Demand for Goods and Services

During the first half of 1988 efforts were made to meet more fully the population's requirements for diversified ranges of goods of improved quality. Production of goods for the commodity fund rose by 5.8 percent as compared with the first half of 1987.

The following figures characterize the goods supplied to the domestic market:

Main goods	First half 1988 as percentage of first half 1987
Meat, not including poultry	110.1
Poultry	104.1
Fish and fish products	89.3
Milk	102.5
White cheese	105.4
Yellow cheese	111.3
Butter	106.0
Eggs	100.7
Edible vegetable oils	112.2
Sugar	110.5
Sugar products	99.8
Fresh vegetables	128.2
Fresh fruit	127.8
Children's foods	123.4
Soft drinks	106.1
Cotton fabrics	103.6
Woolen fabrics	93.1
Tailored clothing and articles	105.4
Knitted outerwear	102.4
Knitted children's outerwear	108.9
Knitted underwear	101.5
Knitted children's underwear	100.9
Footwear (not including indoor footwear)	102.9
Stockings and pantyhose	102.5
Furniture	107.3
Automatic washing machines	122.4
Domestic refrigerators	117.9
Color television sets	91.3

The rate of growth of the total volume of the commodity funds during the half year was lower than that specified in the state plan for the year.

Disruptions are occurring in the smooth fulfillment of the annual state orders for products expressed in physical form for the commodity fund, such as meat, white cheese, yellow cheese, children's foods, soft drinks, ground paprika, knitted underwear, tailored children's clothing, electrical boilers, twin-compartment refrigerators, reclaimed car tires, bricks, and roof and ridge tiles, as well as in the fulfillment of the estimates for production of fresh fruit, fish and fish products, stockings and pantyhose, heating furnaces, stereo radio cassette recorders, dishwashers, electric pumps with motors, portable vine-spraying devices, cement, and other products.

Furthermore, during the half year 30 economic organizations failed to fulfill their own production plans for goods for the commodity fund, including the "Material and Construction Components," "Microelectronics," and "Peripheral Equipment" Economic Trusts; the "Elektroinvest" Economic Combine; the "Vehicle Building," "Agromashina," "Intermediate Products and Component Assemblies," and "Freightcar Building" Economic Trusts; the "Heavy Machine Building" Economic Trust in Radomir; the "Elprom" Economic Trust; the "Business Equipment," "Biotekh," and "Poultry and Egg Production and Processing" Economic Combines; the "Industrial Construction," "Installations," "Desislava," and "Wholesale Trading" Economic Trusts; the "Lazur" KTU [expansion unknown]; and the "Hydraulics" Economic Trust.

An inadequate contribution to the growth in production of goods for the domestic market continues to be made by the economic organizations of the "Industry for

Man" Complex, although the degree to which the market demand for essential consumer goods is met depends to a large extent on the activity of these organizations.

In retail trading, including public catering, a goods turnover to the value of 8,220 million leva was achieved, which is 423 million leva higher than in the first half of 1987.

More sales were made in all fields than in the first half of last year, the greatest increases being recorded in Sofia City, 9.0 percent; Lovech Oblast, 5.8 percent; and Sofia Oblast, 5.2 percent.

Despite the increased commodity funds and the growth in goods turnover, the population's requirements for a number of goods were not fully met. At certain periods a number of centers of population were not provided with regular supplies of adequate quantities of certain types of meat, meat products, dairy products, beans, potatoes, beer, soft drinks, color televisions, 80-liter electric water boilers, car spares, and household appliances. The supply of summer goods was inadequate, including men's trousers and suits made from cotton and linen, shorts-leeved shirts and cotton knitted outerwear. The range of summer footwear was scanty.

The self-managing economic organizations, i.e. the producers and trade organizations, failed to provide the required quantities of a number of retail goods in popular demand, such as lids for jars, window screens, sickles, and other products.

The volume of everyday consumer services carried out increased by 7.8 percent as compared to the first half of 1987, reaching 416 million leva. The development of the main types of services was as follows:

	first half 1988 as percentage of first half 1987
Elevator maintenance and repair	129.0
Construction and repair services	123.7
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	111.1
Metal-cutting and machining services	110.5
Maintenance and repair of consumer equipment	109.7
Optical services	107.3
Laundry	105.5
Textile and knitwear services	103.8
Dry cleaning	102.8
Footwear, leather, and haberdashery services	101.8
Furniture and woodworking services	101.1
Tailoring services	98.9
Radio and television maintenance and repair	95.9

More services were completed in all fields than in the first half of 1987. The greatest increases were in Mikhaylovgrad Oblast, 12.5 percent; Plovdiv Oblast, 9.2 percent; and Razgrad Oblast, 9.0 percent.

However, the rates of growth of services as a whole were lower than those specified in the 1988 state plan.

In a number of municipalities and population centers difficulties are still being encountered in providing the population with basic services in the most demand, such as maintenance and repair of consumer appliances and radio and television equipment, tailoring services, construction and repair services, and others. The network of service stations and centers is expanding slowly, spare parts are in short supply, and insufficient enterprise is being shown in expanding and applying new forms of services.

IV. [Roman four] State of Contractual Relations

Economic contracts continued to assert themselves as an important factor and effective instrument of self-management in the country's economic activities. Their importance for the regular pace of production and for achieving the goals and tasks assigned by the Uniform State Plan increased.

During the half year the amount of production covered by contracts was much higher than during the same period of 1987. Some 96.2 percent of the contracts envisaged for the country as a whole were signed, as well as 94.4 percent of the contracts based on state orders and quotas. All contracts for transportation, purchase of agricultural production, material-technical supplies, and sale of finished products were signed. In certain sectors, the degree of coverage by contracts is lower; for production-sharing deliveries it is 93.6 percent, and for goods for the domestic market—90.5 percent.

Certain shortcomings occurred in connection with the implementation of contractual relations. A number of enterprises operating under the self-management system failed to carry out their obligations on schedule and in full as regards production sharing and material-technical supply, thus causing difficulties for the production work of their partners.

During the half-year period under review 691 enterprises failed to fulfill contracts to a total value of 450 million leva, 176 million leva of which relates to finished products that remained unsold. Of the total of 700 types of contracts monitored, contracts for 165 types of goods remained unfulfilled. The enterprises belonging to the system of the "Balkankar" Economic Trust, "Plant Transportation Systems" Economic Trust, the "Heavy-Machine Building" Economic Trust in Radomir, "Complete Automation of Technological Processes" Economic Trust, and others were mainly responsible for the unfulfilled contracts.

The implementation of contracts on the supply of material resources by producers also lagged behind. Among the 135 groups of material resources that monitored, 92 groups failed to fulfill their contracts. Some 89,200 tonnes less rolled ferrous metals were supplied than the amounts agreed by contract, 69,600 tons of which were from local production, including 9,900 tonnes of ferrous alloys, and other products. The contracts for the purchase of certain types of organic and inorganic chemical products, such as perchloroethylene freons, sodium sulfate, etc., remained unfulfilled. Disruptions occurred in the regular fulfillment of the annual contracts for 98 plan groups of material resources, or 72.6 percent of the monitored groups.

The failure to observe contracts shows that mutual relations among enterprises and other socialist organizations are still not being implemented on an economic basis, in the spirit of the Code for Economic Activities. Even in cases of failure to fulfill contractual obligations, which should be subject to legal sanctions, the enterprises and managements in question were not held responsible, as required, for the damage and lost revenue they caused. This considerably complicates the operation of the entire system for ensuring material supplies for the national economy.

The analysis of our socioeconomic development during the first half of 1988 shows that good results were achieved for the country as a whole. A basis was created for the successful implementation of the 1988 Uniform State Plan. Alongside this, the results showed that a number of economic organizations failed to fully use the opportunities of the self-management system and the new economic regulators, owing to which the results achieved did not entirely correspond to the possibilities of the national economy. This is why taking advantage of these opportunities and increasing initiative, spirit of enterprise, and businesslike approach in economic activities should be the main trends in the work of labor collectives.

Bible Printing Allowed, Church Must Pay Costs

AU0208113588 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 2 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Prague/Vienna—Since the beginning of the so-called "period of normalization" in the CSSR, religious literature has practically ceased to exist. Those Catholics who wanted to counterbalance this lack—at least in part—by "home-made pamphlets" inevitably came into conflict with the ruling power.

The Catholic Church and some other larger churches were entitled to publish one calendar per year, which contained more communist than church holidays, as well as a leaflet consisting of some 100 pages. In 1979, after a long interval, a Bible was published in an ecumenical edition, albeit only for Protestants. Only this year has it been followed by a Catholic edition with a foreword by Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek. Circulation is planned to reach 100,000 copies.

The total costs will be met by the European Relief Fund of the Austrian and German Bishops. Funding in hard, Western currency was a precondition set by CSSR authorities for permission to print. Initially, Prague had demanded some 2.8 million schillings; later it asked for this same amount plus an additional 700,000 schillings. When Stuttgart, from where the money was transferred to Prague, asked what the real cost would be, the vague answer was received that the Bible was to be printed in Decin, North Bohemia, and that a new printing machine had to be bought. Not a single copy of the Bible is to be sold on the free market; at Kcs180 the price is very high by CSSR standards. Only the dioceses will get part of the circulation for further distribution. In the meantime, the CSSR authorities have asked for more money—for printing paper and binding, they say.

'Druzhba' Oil Pipeline Leak Eliminated

AU0108115288 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jul 88 p 2

["(JK)"-signed report: "Work on Eliminating Consequences of the Accident Continues"]

[Text] Brno—As we informed our readers, it has proved possible to repair the defect on the 'Druzhba' oil pipeline near Moutnice in the district of Brno-Environs. On Thursday [28 July], deliveries of the planned daily amounts of crude oil to oil refineries in the Czech SR were resumed, and stocks of crude oil are currently being filled up.

Nevertheless, work on alleviating the consequences of the crude oil leak continues at the site of the accident. Three retaining barriers have now been erected on the River Moutnice. After the substantial rainfall on Wednesday [27 July] one of the barriers burst, but the major part of the resulting torrent of water was contained and there was no further pollution of the river. While the rain lasted, the firemen were a great help, draining off the water in order to reduce the flow of the river.

On Thursday [28 July] the employees of the Chemopetrol Benzina enterprise proceeded to erect two further retaining barriers on the River Moutnice, and continued to collect and remove crude oil near the bearing walls [nosna stena]. Investigation by the Geotest organization in Brno shows that the acreage of polluted agricultural land is less than originally estimated (only 0.6 hectares, instead of the estimated 10 hectares) and that the crude oil had seeped down to a depth of roughly 0.5 meters.

Government Session on Ecology, Natural Resources

AU0108110988 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jul 88 p 1

[CTK report: "CSSR Government Convened; State Concept on Creating and Protecting the Environment, and the Rational Use of Natural Resources in Czechoslovakia up to the Year 2000; Program of Ecological Investments in the Ninth 5-Year Plan; Providing for Desulfurizing Equipment in Traditional Power and Heating Plants"]

[Text] Prague—**At its plenary session the CSSR Government dealt with the draft state concept of environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources in Czechoslovakia up to the year 2000. When discussing the concept for the first time in June 1988, it decided to augment and amend it, in line with the conclusions reached by the government members in the discussion.**

The government discussed the amended draft concept and defined the basic conceptual aims in this sphere. They are primarily focused on two spheres: on making it a principle not to permit new investment projects without simultaneously resolving their environmental impact; and on removing existing sources of pollution by building facilities to protect water and air purity and to neutralize, eliminate, or recycle waste. In doing this, it is necessary to intensify the promotion of structural changes and the modernization or phasing out of types of production.

The adopted resolution **is an instruction to withdraw, by the year 2000 the exemptions from the water law in the case of water pollution, to limit the acreage of agricultural land threatened by erosion to 30 percent and reduce overall emissions of sulfur dioxide to less than 60 percent of the amount in 1980, and to increase the utilization of industrial waste to 60 percent and that of household waste to 40 percent.** In order to attain these aims it is essential to provide such necessary economic conditions as investment means and design and supply facilities, including the use of foreign experience by means of purchases of licences and facilities, joint business ventures, and so

forth. Areas with extremely aggravated environmental conditions (such as the North Bohemian Region and Prague) must be given preferential treatment. The government decided that the adopted state concept of environmental creation and protection will serve as a binding basis for work on the directive for the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Furthermore, it issued the instruction to work out (and introduce as of the beginning of the Ninth 5-Year Plan) financial and economic instruments for environmental creation and protection; made a decision on the evaluation of the effectiveness of all regulations that deal with the creation and protection of the environment and on the assessment of the need to have an environmental law; and established that a program of ecological investment for the Ninth 5-Year Plan must be worked out by the end of 1988.

In the direct context of item one of its program, the CSSR Government discussed the proposal to provide for the construction of desulfurizing facilities in traditional power and heating plants. The government stated that the unacceptable environmental problem (particularly in northern Bohemia) caused by the burning of inferior-grade brown coal must be discontinued. Apart from the domestic political reasons, this is also required by the international commitments adopted by Czechoslovakia within the framework of the UN European Economic Commission. In 1993 the overall emission of sulfur dioxide must be reduced by 30 percent (compared with 1980). This reduction will partly be achieved by the **roughly Kcs12 billion worth of ecological investments for desulfurization and dust removal from the operating power and heating facilities,** and partly by a gradual transition from traditional to nuclear power resources. The government took note of the list of specific construction projects (already included in the 1989 state implementation plan for the advancement of the national economy, and in the preparation of the 1990 plan) and issued instructions for the purchase of technical documentation, licences, and equipment from abroad. It stressed that it is essential to make use of international cooperation (in the same way that it stressed this when discussing the state concept of environmental protection).

In discussing the desulfurization problem, the government pointed out that the current program for building desulfurization facilities is a reaction to the existing level of the extraction and burning of brown coal for power production or heating purposes. A broader assessment of all circumstances offers a number of varying solutions, which could be based on a lower consumption of brown coal, rather than on efforts to maintain the current level of burning and to desulfurize it. In this context **the government issued the instruction to prepare (by the end of October 1988) an analysis of economic effects obtained by using (for instance) natural gas, nuclear power for heating plants, and other sources of energy, while taking into account both the indirect costs of brown coal extraction in northern Bohemia and of its transformation into electric power and heat, and also all other investments involved, including ecological ones.**

Lenart Ends 2-Day Tour of Regions

LD0308221788 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today ended a 2-day working visit to Liptovsky Mikulas District. He has been learning about the economic and social development of the Liptov area and the work of the party bodies in the new conditions, and about the experience of the newly established Javorina tanning works and Liptovsky Mikulas state farm enterprises.

Comrade Lenart also visited the V.I. Lenin cotton plant at Ruzomberok where he saw the modern technology of some of the production operations and talked to workers. He also expressed interest in the findings on using greater workers' power; at the cotton plant the workers have set up workers' assemblies and workers' councils.

Press Attacks Adam Schaff's Theories

AU0208121288 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 14 July on page 5 carries a 1,800-word article by Ladislav Tomasek entitled "On the Purpose of Socialist Transformations." The article takes issue with the theories of Polish philosopher Adam Schaff, expounded in the April 1988 issue of the Krakow monthly ZDANIE. Adam Schaff's theories are also the subject of a 2,600-word article by Karel Horak, entitled "Old Slogans Again," published by Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 29 of 20 July 1988, on pages 8 and 9.

In the RUDE PRAVO article Tomasek asserts that ever since the October revolution, there have been attempts to "cast doubt on Leninism, or at least to belittle it" and cites Adam Schaff's theories as a case in point. He says: "In the April issue of the Krakow monthly ZDANIE, Adam Schaff published an article dealing with the issue of socialism in the East European socialist countries. In this article he sharply attacks Lenin and his work 'State and Revolution,' declaring that it ought to be banned. He calls to mind Engels' well-known idea that socialism cannot be introduced willfully, by skipping historical stages and, in accordance with this idea, accuses Lenin of voluntarism and of having been under the sway of populism [narodnictvi] (as if he did not know how fundamentally and unambiguously Lenin rejected populism as early as the first half of the nineties). He reiterates his old idea—developed in 1982 in his book 'Communist Movement at the Crossroads'—that the proletarian revolution sprang up where it supposedly should not have sprung up, which released from the bottle the genie of revolutionary adventurism and anti-democratism, from which the movement supposedly has not recovered to this day.

"In the ZDANIE article (in contrast to the aforesaid book) Schaff shows certain understanding for the Great October Socialist Revolution. Literally he writes that 'it

can be justified, given the then local and global situation.' However, he regards as a definite error the emergence of socialism in the countries of East Europe, particularly in Poland, after World War II and in Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, and Nicaragua in the seventies.

"Adam Schaff believes that the socialist revolution should have waited—in October 1917, in 1945, in the seventies, and even now—supposedly until the historical conditions become ripe for it. We can reply to him with a question: 'Until when, and for what, should the workers class and the working people have waited? Should they have passively sat back and watch the revolutionary tide, revolutionary forces, and sentiments on global scale ebb away? Should they have inertly waited for the imperialist bourgeoisie to consolidate its conditions or even for it to 'become enlightened' and itself 'become ripe' for socialism? Polish comrades from TRYBUNA LUDU have given Schaff a cogent reply: The revolution and socialism in Poland were not introduced by Stalin, but by the resolve of the workers class and the working masses to put an end to capitalism and usher in a new, socially equitable order.

"We do not ignore the fact that many an error and aberration occurred in the course of the revolution as well as in the post-revolutionary process, that action in moving from democratic revolutions to socialist revolutions was precipitate, that specific national and regional traits were not fully appreciated. However, this was neither the fault of Lenin nor that of Leninism, but of those who were inconsistently translating it into reality.

"A more detailed analysis of Schaff's works suggests where the sources of his position must be sought—in his distrust of the historical mission of the workers class and the people.

"Adam Schaff charges that, by some revolutionary measures taken after October 1917, Lenin undermined the democratic foundations of socialism and laid the groundwork for a number of future difficulties, which trigger the recurring crises of socialism. He even contends that it was Kautsky, and not Lenin, who was right. He attacks, for example, the idea and practice of revolutionary coercion. Similarly to other critics of real socialism, Schaff ignores the class content of the revolution and the need to protect socialism against internal and international counterrevolution."

Tomasek goes on to say that, contrary to Schaff's view, Lenin was profoundly aware of the inseparability of socialism and democracy and that he "did all he could" to promote democracy and fight bureaucratism.

In the concluding part of his article, Tomasek discusses the implications of the current "new stage in the communist and workers movement" for the further process of socialist transformations. He contends that acceleration and restructuring in the countries of real socialism will have a "great impact" on the world revolutionary process, but he also cautions that capitalism will "continue to develop" because it has shown an ability to "solve its contradictions to a certain extent by means of the scientific-technical revolution and imperialist policy." The transition from capitalism to socialism will therefore be a "relatively long process" that will take place "under the conditions not only of peaceful coexistence, but also of peaceful cooperation between both social systems in the nuclear age."

Karel Horak's TRIBUNA article opens with the contention that "at every turning point of history when Marxist theory and the practice of the workers and communist movement must much more intensively respond to new realities in the development of socialism, capitalism, and the world" there surface ideas that "draw incorrect conclusions from the new conditions and, frequently, revise the very essence of Marxism." Even now, he says, as the CPSU and other fraternal parties implement the strategy of acceleration and restructuring, "within the framework of which they reassess many forms and methods of work and incorrect theoretical conclusions and when they are trying to imbue socialism with new dynamism and to overcome stagnation, revisionism is once again appearing on the scene."

According to Horak, present-day revisionism appears in two forms. On the one hand, its representatives are reportedly trying to "force on the communist parties that implement restructuring their own ideas about its content so that restructuring takes the shape of liberalization, in the process of which the activity of antisocialist groups would be legalized, the political system would be transformed into a pluralistic system akin to bourgeois democracy, and the leading role of Marxist-Leninist parties would be severely curtailed or completely eliminated."

On the other hand, he continues, "there also appear views which, like Bernstein and Kautsky, openly attack the very essence of Marxism-Leninism and the justification of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of socialist revolutions in other countries and try to cast doubt on the building of socialism from its very beginning by calling it an error. The Krakow journal ZDANIE, for instance, published in its issue No 4 an interview with the Polish philosopher Adam Schaff, in which this 'Marxist' claims: 'In 1917, as the Bolsheviks were starting the revolution, great Marxists such as Kautsky, whom Lenin called a renegade, were opposed. It was Kautsky and not Lenin who was right in this dispute.' If we recall from which positions Kautsky attacked the Great October Socialist Revolution and that he fundamentally rejected it as non-Marxist because, in his opinion, Russia had conditions 'only for a bourgeois democratic revolution,' we see that almost 71 years after the Great October Socialist Revolution we are coming across not only the revival of Kautsky's revisionist views, but also an attempt to reject the socialist revolution and socialism built on the platform of Leninism. A. Schaff

continues: 'Lenin was a genius, and he surely was a great tactician of the revolution. However, it suffices to read his work 'State and Revolution' to arrive at the conviction that he either did not know what he was talking about or even that he erred from the beginning to the end, since not a single proposition advanced in this book has been confirmed. And if some books can be banned, this book of Lenin should be among them because it is detrimental to Marxism-Leninism.' According to A. Schaff, in this book Lenin supposedly continued in populist [narodnicky] and anarcho-syndicalist rather than in Marxist traditions.

"There is nothing new under the sun. Hundreds of views similar to those which A. Schaff today presents as his genial discovery have been published. Hardly any critic of Lenin, however, has voiced the demand that his books be banned. A. Schaff evidently proceeds from the revisionist proposition (amply used also in bourgeois ideology and propaganda) that the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat—worked out by Marx and enthusiastically taken over by Lenin—is at the root of all evil in this century. This is why Lenin must be banned!"

Horak continues by rejecting Schaff's claim that the "victory of socialism in Poland was not a result of the will of the people, but a consequence of the Stalinist era." The "picture of socialist revolutions as premature, resented, and unnecessary changes that is painted by Schaff," Horak says, "has nothing in common with historical truth." He also notes that "A. Schaff's views tally with the propositions expounded by the well-known anticommunist Z. Brzezinski, who also regards the socialist system in the countries of Central and East Europe as 'regimes which were forced upon this region by Stalin.'"

The author of the TRIBUNA article goes on to say that—since "the views of A. Schaff do not contain anything that was not here before"—there would be no need to deal with them, were they not symptomatic of the "current tendency to attack socialism via criticism of the history of its emergence and the first years of its existence, that is, via criticism of Lenin and Leninism." The real aim of this criticism, he says, is "to show that, in fact, socialism has nothing to build on, that it has from its very beginning been nothing but a chain of mistakes, errors, and negative phenomena, which is why today as we implement the strategy of acceleration, restructuring, and democratization socialism should not go back to Lenin, but should reach into the 'tested' treasure trove of revisionist, petit bourgeois, or bourgeois theories."

In conclusion Horak says: "It is well known to which end this path leads—to the defeat of the workers class and the gradual seizure of power by the bourgeoisie, as Lenin himself repeatedly showed. In contrast to the theories of A. Schaff and other authors of the same ilk, Lenin's conclusions have been fully confirmed by practice. This is why we regard them even today as valid and relevant."

Briefs

Western Banks Approve $150m Loan

The Czechoslovak State Bank has signed an agreement with 15 banks from West Germany, Austria, and Japan for a $150 million loan for the modernization of the Czechoslovak industrial base. The loan will allow Czechoslovakia to increase its imports of Western machinery and equipment by 15 percent this year, compared with 1987. The terms of the loan agreement are quite favorable and do not include any precautions against default, which in itself is a proof of the confidence enjoyed by the Czechoslovak State Bank with its foreign, and in particular, Western creditors. According to official statistics, Czechoslovakia's hard currency debt in net terms now stands at a litle more than $1 billion. [Excerpts] [*LD0308235088 Prague International Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Aug 88*]

Dissidents Return After 6 Months in UK

LD0408083888 Hamburg DPA in German 0658 GMT 4 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin (DPA)—The GDR human rights campaigners Baerbel Bohley and Werner Fischer, who were arrested after the Liebknecht-Luxemburg demonstration in East Berlin in January and later left the country, returned to the GDR on Wednesday evening. Frau Bohley and Fischer, who belong to the GDR "Peace and Human Rights" group were in London for a 6-month period of study. They have now returned to the GDR via a third country with the help of the Evangelical Church of Berlin-Brandenburg. This was confirmed in West Berlin on Thursday by Ralf Hirsch, who was deprived of his GDR citizenship in February.

Frau Bohley and Fischer kept their GDR passports and thus their GDR citizenship on leaving the country. They were also told they could reenter the GDR.

Over 100 people were arrested and subsequently released in connection with the Liebknecht-Luxemburg demonstration in East Berlin on 17 January. They include singer-songwriter Stephan Krawczyk and his wife Freya Klier.

After leaving the country, Bohley and Fischer clearly stated that they had rejected the possibility of being deprived of their GDR citizenship. "We applied for a GDR passport on condition that we remain GDR citizens and that we be allowed to reenter the GDR after 6 months at the latest. We were granted this in accordance with the legal provisions of the GDR. We agreed to this compromise due to the special circumstances involved," Bohley stated after leaving the country.

Krolikowski Addresses Potsdam Graduates

LD2907161188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1127 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] Potsdam, 29 Jul (ADN)—It is and remains an important task of all leaders and employees in the organs of the state to heed closely the proposals and critical comments of the citizens and to protect their rights. Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, said this today at an event with graduates of the GDR Academy for State and Law in Potsdam-Babelsberg. It is an absolute must for every state functionary to speak personally with the citizens about their concerns, and to come to an agreement with them as to what could be jointly undertaken to put in order that which had not yet been put in order.

Krolikowski stressed that, building on what has already been achieved, all organs of the socialist state, in combines and enterprises, must at present conduct the struggle for high labor performance for the fulfillment and planned overfulfillment, in terms of product, range, contract, and delivery, of the 1988 National and Economic Budget Plan.

Local organs of the state have the task, utilizing the law giving local people's assemblies greater authority to make decisions, to do everything toward making an increased contribution to the continuation of the course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policies, and to ensure that life in the cities and communities becomes ever richer, and that the citizens feel comfortable in beautiful and well-cared-for areas.

Local organs of state have to create local prerequisites, stressed Werner Krolikowski, to ensure that the combines and enterprises that play an outstanding role in the key technologies and implementation of other significant tasks in science and technology enjoy special support.

It is necessary that labor forces are won over by the district (kreis) councils and enterprises in their effort to jointly reduce manning levels. Public transport, opening times for shops, and service industries should be better adjusted to the shift system. In addition, good care of children in the kindergartens and nurseries should be guaranteed.

The local state organs must make special efforts to solve the housing question as a social problem by 1990. Housing construction, the provision and organization of housing, and housing management must be directed in a more unified and effective manner in the interests of the citizens. Conditions for sporting and spiritual-cultural activities as well as for good health and social care of the citizens should be improved. Activities for creating and protecting the environment should be strengtened.

DPRK Ambassador Thanks GDR for Solidarity

AU0308112288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin—On Monday [1 August] at a press conference in Berlin, Pak Yong-chan, DPRK ambassador to the GDR, described recent DPRK proposals to hold meetings with ROK and U.S. deputies. The Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly had suggested talks with the ROK parliament and with the U.S. Congress in order to reduce tension on the Korean Peninsula and to secure peace, the ambassador explained. Such meetings of deputies should discuss the draft nonaggression declaration presented by the DPRK, as well as measures for step-by-step disarmament and troop reduction including the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, and the transformation of the armistice agreement into a peace treaty between the DPRK and the United States.

The ambassador thanked the party and state leadership and the people of the GDR for their solidarity with respect to the DPRK's efforts to achieve a peaceful reunification. He underlined the importance of the GDR Foreign Ministry's declaration of 22 July which had welcomed as up-to-date the new DPRK initiative.

Kaysone Phomvihan Receives Thanks From CC

BK0108112888 Vientiane KPL in English 0934 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] Vientiane, August 1 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic recently received a telegramme of thanks from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee, chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. The telegramme notes:

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the SED, I express sincere thanks to you and all members of the fraternal Central Committee of the LPRP for your telegramme of greetings sent on the occasion of the international meeting on creating a nuclear-weapon-free zone held in Berlin."

"Let me express my sincere thanks to you and the Central Committee of the LPRP for sending a senior delegation to this international meeting, for the active contribution of the Lao delegation to the work of the forum, and for the constructive activity by the Lao representatives devoted to the success of the meeting," continues the telegramme. "I wish you good health and success in implementing your noble tasks for the well-being of the Lao people," concludes the telegramme.

CC Message to Tunisian Party Congress

AU0108142388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Jul 88 p 1

[Message from the SED Central Committee, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Tunisian Constitutional Democratic Assembly Congress: "SED Central Committee Greets Party Congress Which Begins Today in Tunis"]

[Text] Esteemed delegates:

The SED Central Committee conveys to you, the delegates of the extraordinary party congress of the Constitutional Democratic Assembly, its cordial greetings.

Your party congress is taking place at a time when the worldwide struggle to secure peace and preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno is acquiring an increasingly important dynamism. The International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones, recently held in Berlin, to which your party also made an active contribution, again showed that the cooperation of all peace-loving forces on these basic issues is necessary and possible beyond ideological and political barriers. We feel at one with you in your struggle for further effective steps for arms limitation and disarmament, for solving regional conflicts, and for reshaping international economic relations. The work of your party to transform the Mediterranean Sea into a zone of peace, and for good-neighborly relations of the countries in that region is highly appreciated.

The friendly relations between the SED and the Constitutional Democratic Assembly have successfully developed on the basis of many shared views. We are convinced that the further shaping of these contacts will serve the interests of both our parties, countries, and peoples.

The SED Central Committee wishes success for your party congress, which plays an important role in the struggle of the Tunisian people for democracy, development, and progress.

With friendly greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker,

general secretary.

CC Message to Guyana Progressive Party Congress

AU0108163988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 Jul 88 p 1

[ND report: "SED Greetings to the Party Congress in Guyana"]

[Text] East Berlin—The SED Central Committee conveyed the following greetings message, signed by General Secretay Erich Honecker, to the delegates of the 23d Party Congress of the Guyanese People's Progressive Party, which is to begin today in Georgetown:

Esteemed comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys to you, the delegates of the 23d Party Congress of the Progressive Party of Guyana, its cordial and fraternal greetings.

We have followed with great attention the committed support of the Guyanese People's Progressive Party for the strengthening of national independence and for social progress in Guyana.

It fills us with satisfaction that there are close, trustful relations between the SED and the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, and that our parties cooperate closely in the struggle for the most important vital question of humanity—the maintenance of world peace.

Dear delegates, in the interest of our common cause and for the well-being of the people of Guyana, we wish you much success for your party congress.

With communist greetings,

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker,

general secretary.

Fischer, Papoulias Dinner Toasts 21 July

LD2107193788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Athens, 21 Jul (ADN)—The activities of Greece and the GDR in the international scene are part of the constructive process aimed at a climate of detente in East-West relations. This was stressed by Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias in his toast at a dinner which he gave on Thursday in honor of his GDR counterpart, Oskar Fischer. "We are following with great interest your country's initiative in the direction of the consolidation of peace and disarmament," he said.

His government and the Greek parliament have followed with great attention the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones which took place recently in Berlin. "The proposals, which your country together with Czechoslovakia set out for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, correspond to our notions of the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans."

Papoulias recalled that Greece has been holding the EC Presidency since the beginning of the month until the end of the year. He affirmed in this connection that his country would do everything possible for further rapprochement between the West European community and the CEMA countries. "We wish to achieve an expansion of relations between West and East Europe to the advantage of all inhabitants of our continent," he said. The meeting between Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, at the beginning of the year in Berlin showed again the similarity in the positions of both states in international questions.

The Greek foreign minister stressed: "The support which the GDR provides for us in questions which are in our national interest found a very positive response in our country. We are convinced that we can count on this support in the future as well. All these elements form the framework in which our relations on the political, economic, and cultural level will further develop in the future." The relations between both states are wholly characterized by a climate of mutual trust and useful cooperation.

In reply, Oskar Fischer stressed that both countries are situated in a sensitive geostrategic position, which puts a particularly high premium on patient talks aimed at a peaceful balance of interests for the improvement of East-West relations. "Disarmament and cooperation are unthinkable without dialogue and without readiness for compromise," he said. "This was emphatically demonstrated at the meeting for nuclear-free zones in June in Berlin. It encouraged and fortified the broadest public circles in their endeavors for a nuclear-free region from North Cape to the Aegean, and in general for a world free of nuclear weapons." In these endeavors the voice of Greece and also the great sense of responsibility of this Mediterranean state within the framework of the six-state initiative for peace and disarmament was prominent.

In his toast, Oskar Fischer paid tribute the results of the recent meeting in the Polish capital of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states. Proposals were submitted on how disarmament in all spheres could be advanced, with every step strictly monitored and with observance of the principle of equal security for all sides at every stage.

The GDR, Oskar Fischer emphasized, is seeking mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, ecological, cultural-scientific, humanitarian and other spheres which transcend geographical, political, and alliance frontiers. "In Vienna, it is helping to conclude the CSCE review meeting with a good result. If everyone strives with a sense of proportion for consensus on the few questions that are still open the success of the meeting will soon become apparent."

Intensive top-level political dialogue between the two states had been a good tradition for many years. It helps give relations their friendly and trusting character. Eloquent expression of this is the tangible intensification of trade and of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries in recent years. Experience has shown that, given goodwill and mutual interest, complicated issues, too, in the cooperation betwen the two states could be satisfactorily settled.

In the talks they had earlier, the foreign ministers agreed in stressing the usefulness of continuing the political dialogue between states with different social systems. They described the regular exchange of views as extremely fruitful for understanding the standpoints of both sides.

Leaders' Public Appearances 7-13 July

AU1507152888 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 8 to 14 July reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, addressed graduates of the Karl Marx Party College in Berlin on 8 July. (9-10 July, p 2)

Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the editorial board of the ZYCIE PARTII journal, organ of the PZPR Central

Committee, headed by chief editor Igor Lopatynski, in Berlin on 7 July. (8 July, p 2) Horst Dohlus received a study delegation of the CPC Central Committee headed by Lue Feng, member of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission and deputy head of the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, in Berlin on 8 July. (9-10 July, p 2)

Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership, visited veterans in Zerbst, Magdeburg Bezirk, on 7 July. (8 July, p 2) Werner Eberlein held talks with members of the Evangelical Church's Home Mission at the Magdeburg Pfeiffer Foundations on 8 July. (9-10 July, p 3)

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended a regular plenum of the GDR Academy of Arts entitled "Politics and Art—Today and Tomorrow" in Berlin on 7 July. (8 July, p 2)

Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense attended a festive event to mark the 45th anniversary of the founding of the "Free Germany" National Committee, in Berlin on 12 July. (13 July, pp 1-2) Heinz Kessler received a delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans headed by retired Lieutenant General Aleksandr Shevchenko in Berlin on 13 July. (14 July, p 2)

Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, personally presented birthday congratulations to Heinz Ziegner, SED Central Committee member and first secretary of the Schwerin Bezirk leadership, in Schwerin on 13 July. (14 July, p 2)

Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a reception given by Ragchaabadzaryn Jamts, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to the GDR, in Berlin on 8 July. (9-10 July, p 2)

Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, received a delegation of the Zaire National Association of Working People. (14 July, p 2)

Leaders' Public Appearances 14-20 July

AU2207093088 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 15 to 21 July reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication and page number in parentheses):

Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, personally presented birthday congratulations to Hans-Joachim Hertwig, first secretary of the Frankfurt Bezirk leadership, in Frankfurt on 16 July. (18 July, p 3)

Werner Eberlein, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited the Stendal Milk Processing Works in Madgeburg on 14 July. (15 July, p 2) Werner Eberlein visited the Harsleben Agricultural Producer Cooperative in Magdeburg on 18 July. (19 July, p 2)

Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, presented the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold to the SED Central Committee institute for the training of functionaries for socialist agriculture in Pillnitz, Dresden Bezirk, on 14 July. (15 July, p 2)

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended a reception given by Joelle Timsit, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the GDR, in Berlin on 14 July. (15 July, p 2)

Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, attended a reception given by the Iraqi ambassador to the GDR in Berlin on 18 July. (19 July, p 2)

Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member and chairman of the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission, received a study delegation of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Ounla Sai-gnasan, Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Committee for Party and State Control and of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, in Berlin on 14 July. (15 July, p 2)

Leaders' Public Appearances 21-27 July

AU2907140188 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 22 to 28 July reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication and page number in parentheses):

Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership, visited the Schwarze Pumpe LPG in Spremberg Kreis on 22 July. (23-24 July, p 1)

Egon Krenz, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and Alfred Neumann, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers,

attended a reception given by PPR Ambassador Janusz Obodowski on the 44th anniversary of Poland's rebirth, in East Berlin on 22 July. (23-24 July, p 2)
Army General Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, participated in an Interior Ministry working meeting to further evaluate the sixth SED Central Committee session in East Berlin on 27 July. (28 July, p 2) Werner Eberlein, Politburo member and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership, visited the VEB chemical installation construction in Stassfurt on 21 July. (22 July, p 2)

Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received R. L. Gapare, president of the National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe, for a talk in East Berlin on 21 July. (22 July, p 2)

Guenter Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, attended a reception given by Salah Kamel, charge d'affairs ad interim of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on his country's national day, in East Berlin on 21 July. (22 July, p 2)

Grosz Meets Lauder Cosmetics Firm Executives

LD0108165188 Budapest MTI in English 1622 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 1 (MTI)—On Monday Karoly Grosz, HSWP general secretary and prime minister met Estee Lauder, founder of the U.S. based cosmetics firm and his [as received] son, Ronald Lauder well known public figure, and other chief executive officers of the Lauder firm in the building of the parliament. Those options were discussed which could contribute to the development of the Hungarian-U.S. relations.

At the meeting Mark Palmer, the ambassador of the United States to Budapest was also present.

Grosz Holds Press Conference on U.S. Visit

LD0308183588 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Statement by Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at press conference in Budapest on 3 August—recorded]

[Text] Our visit to the United States has been reported by the Hungarian press at length, in a comprehensive and thorough manner. For this reason, everyone is entrusted with his conscience and his political sense concerning where he feels the temperature of social disgust [tarsadalmi csoemoer hoefoka] and to what depth he wishes to go in this.

I would like to say the following about the visit. Our point of departure was clear and unequivocal in principle: Dialogue is necessary, but the contents of the dialogue must be such that we do not sacrifice our interests on the altar of cooperation. On the contrary, cooperation means the consistent representation and service of our interests. I feel that this visit met this requirement.

The date and, for the most part, the program of the visit did not depend primarily on us, but rather on our hosts. The fact that our hosts undertook, indeed initiated, the visit of the Hungarian Government delegation to the United States on the threshold of a very significant domestic political event, the presidential elections, as well as the fact that they put together an unprecedentedly rich program, in which first and foremost the political elements were unusual—meetings with a President who is slowly ending his period in office as well as with two presidential candidates who are fighting hard in the final round of the elections, and also with outstanding personalities of public life such as, for example, the secretary of state, the Treasury secretary, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board—on the one hand is an action amounting to a political gesture, and on the other hand, unequivocally demonstrates the intention for constructive and long-term cooperation. We value this extremely highly, and it arouses great hopes in us for the future.

We must objectively reply to the question of what made this possible. First and foremost it was made possible by the improvement in international relations, by the strengthening of detente, by the recognition of great significance, in which the U.S. President has the same role as the general secretary of the CPSU, that the period which characterized the past 4 decades must be closed, and the development and building of a new period must be started, because its coming about and creation does not happen overnight, and the barriers of prejudices and reservations must be torn down. And, no matter how funny it is, a new traffic regulation must be formed, a regulation which is appropriate for a changing period.

Therefore, I see the potential, first and foremost, in the evolution of a readiness and regulation for cooperation, in the formation of an order, in which the medium-sized and small countries, and not just the great powers, have a place. Of course, the question arises why are we in such a distinguished place among the small ones, because there are several other small ones who could join in this process. I believe that Hungarian domestic policy and Hungarian foreign policy play a determining role in this. The declared intention to modernize the political structure, the system of institutions, has elicited a great reaction throughout the world, including in the United States. As part of this, alongside actively drawing the country's accumulated private capital into production, it is exploring the possibilities of involving foreign capital. Perhaps this is the element which, compared with the programs formulated in the other socialist countries, has received greater emphasis at present in our endeavors, and it appears this has also elicited a greater reaction, which surpassed our expectations.

It also is essential from the viewpoint of the U.S. domestic political processes that the current administration should seek the possibility of dialogue, not only with the Soviet Union, but with other socialist countries, as well. And it appears that the openness in Hungary seems most suited to their being able to undertake this.

In the internal political situation, according to my evaluation—this is my personal conclusion—a role is also played by the fact that the U.S. economy is in great competition with Japan and with the Western European economic grouping. It is in great competition for sound, durable markets. And, in this sound and long-term market, a large and distinguished position is occupied by the socialist world system, to which they cannot really relate yet today, for the time being, partly because of their own inexperience, partly because of the very particular internal laws and usual movements of the socialist world economy. I do not want to use worse expressions—I could, for in bureaucracy, in the difficulties of administration, every now and then in irresponsibility and impotence, a roughly equal standard has evoled within the socialist world system, discounting, say, one or two countries—and well, it really looks as if the

foreign partners cannot really understand this, and follow this logically. It is alien to their style, and they cannot find their way through it.

However, there is something else in this, to which I would like to draw the attention of those present: that in private ownership structures, every deal, every venture signifies fundamentally a risk for the individual. In countries with social ownership, every kind of failure, every kind of deal means a communal risk. Naturally, success is communal, too, but it means a communal risk, and this in itself has developed a kind of supervisory and self-protecting reflex and mechanism during the past decades that even in the most perfect administrative system, it is extremely time-consuming, in relation to their norms it is cumbersome. So, if we peel it off from those factors of impotency which accumulate onto it from subjective errors, even then, the mechanism operates much more slowly here.

For this reason, therefore, it is logical that they wish to get to know this, to understand it, I could even say, to learn it. And, it seems that for this, the openness of Hungary, its size—for they are not really taking such a big risk here, if they make a mistake here—its size, is suitable for them to get to know a little the relations and rules of operations.

U.S. Official on Transylvania Talks With Romania

LD2407220788 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 24 Jul 88

[From "The Week" program]

[Excerpts] Richard Schifter, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, held talks in Hungary this week, among other things about the situation of the Hungarian minority in Romania. During the course of Karoly Grosz's visit to the United States, these talks have been mentioned more than once already, and the U.S. press also deals with the discrimination against Hungarians in Transylvania, and the Romanian village demolition.

Alajos Chrudinak has spoken to the U.S. politician about these subjects:

[Begin recording] [Chrudinak] Karoly Grosz, in his speech at the latest session of the Warsaw Pact said determinedly and clearly that it is the duty of everyone, every country, to ensure cultural and human freedom rights for national minorities. What do you think of our standpoint in connection with this problem?

[Schifter in English with superimposed Hungarian translation] [passage omitted] I have brought a copy of the Final Act of the Helsinki meeting, to read out the seventh basic principle, which goes as follows: The participating states on whose territory national minorities live must respect the rights of individuals who belong to these minorities, for equality before the law, secure for them the full possibility to really live with human rights and the basic rights of freedom, and in this way protect the legal interests of the national minorities.

This is what we all signed in 1975, and it is my conviction that now, too, this is the ruling fundamental principle.

[Chrudinak] So, then we are right, we ask from others that they guarantee these rights?

[Schifter] Let me put it this way. It is my conviction that all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act are right when, if, they call on any other signatory country to fulfill all the obligations which they undertook in the Helsinki Final Act.

[Chrudinak] But if somebody says that this is an internal affair, an internal problem, then the external powers and countries do not have a right to interfere in their internal affairs.

[Schifter] If you mean by interference, that certain people send people to other countries, having them land at the airport, going up to the relevant official persons, and ordering them to do this or that, or send troops in the interests of this, that really is interference. But mere comment, or a declaration that another country is not fulfilling its obligations undertaken in the Helsinki Final Act, well, we have never considered this interference.

[Chrudinak] What can you do against these infringements of rights? For example, in the face of the political practice experienced in Romania?

[Schifter] Our standpoint is basically the following: First, when the question comes up that human rights have been violated somewhere and that we should investigate this, then first of all, we discuss the question with the country that has violated rights. If they pay no attention to this, then we put out an official statement on it.

[Chrudinak] Have you done this?

[Schifter] Oh yes! A long time ago!

[Chrudinak] And if this does not meet with success either, what can you do to put an end to these kinds of violations of rights, such as those against the minorities living in Romania?

[Schifter] Well, I would like to say—and not just connected with Romania, but in general, too—if human rights problems come up anywhere in the world, then, as I have already indicated to you, first we try to discuss the question with the country concerned. And if they do not listen to us, then we take the matter to public forums, in the hope that others will join this. [passage omitted]

[Chrudinak] As assistant secretary of state of the United States, dealing with human rights, have you discussed this with Romanian politicians or not?

[Schifter] My answer is that we discuss these questions with all countries where these kind of worries crop up. And, since we do really have these kind of concerns in connection with Romania, we have discussed these questions with Romania. Thus, my answer to this is yes.

[Chrudinak] But what was their reply?

[Schifter] Let me refer to one of our own particular procedures according to which if we deal with these matters, we do not usually make public the opinions and debates heard at the talks. So, let me reply, as in other cases, we have discussed these matters in Romania, too.

Before I came to Budapest, I was in Bucharest. Romania has decided to demolish 8,000 Romanian, Hungarian, German, and other nationality villages. Let me say that, if we look around the world, we can say with conviction that these kinds of political steps have never anywhere brought the result desired by those who worked out this policy. For, following this, the economy never recovers, it never gets back on its feet again. It must not be forgotten either, that people are people, they are not figures on a chess board.

[Chrudinak] What do you consider the most important human right?

[Schifter] If you put the question thus, I would say the right to be free of fear. President Roosevelt used this formulation in World War II, and I think this is a very important human right. [end recording]

TV Program on Refugees From Romania Aired

LD2607102788 [Editorial Report] Budapest Television Service in Hungarian at 1910 GMT on 25 July 1988 carries a 95-minute "special edition" of the "Panorama" program on the plight of refugees who have left Transylvania to settle in Hungary. The program includes interviews with refugees on the lives they have left behind in Romania, the problems they face in settling in Hungary, and comments by the unidentified presenter.

The program opens with descriptions by refugees of how they crossed the border and their mixed feelings about leaving the land of their birth and their hopes in coming to Hungary. The view is expressed that many would have preferred to stay in Transylvania but had reached the point where they had had enough and felt they had to leave for their own well-being.

The presenter says:

"The Hungarian schools, press, and cultural institutions have been gradually eliminated. At one time in Transylvania there were 200 Hungarian high schools. Now there is not even one. In just a few years the number of elementary schools has declined from 1,800 to just 73. The Hungarian university in Kolozsvar has closed. The ethnic memorials will disappear with the demolition of the villages. The ancient churches and cemetries will disappear. A culture and way of life which has existed for many centuries will be totally annihilated and, with it, the village communities who live there."

A teacher explains the difficulties she faced, saying: "At the school where I taught for about 15 years more and more Hungarian classes are closing every year. If it happens in a school year that there are 2 or 3 Romanian children and 22 Hungarian children, that class must be conducted only in Romanian. The children are struggling with linguistic difficulties so that they finally graduate knowing neither Romanian nor Hungarian...this leads to even further problems, for they cannot enter high school, as the competition for acceptance is so great."

Moving on to examine the conditions currently facing the refugees, the presenter says that they sometimes have encountered distrust among their Hungarian hosts, some of whom initially saw the refugees as rivals and envied the assistance they received. However, he says, most Hungarians have welcomed the Transylvanian Magyars with affection and sympathy. He notes:

"Ten percent of the refugees are of Romanian nationality, but a few dozen Transylvanian Saxons and Swabians from Banat have also arrived here. Nobody is pressuring them to return to Romania. By no means must the non-Magyars suffer discrimination. On the contrary, according to the authorities, we must show an example by giving equal treatment to the Romanians. The various churches and the Patriotic People's Front are doing their utmost to provide a humane and affectionate welcome to Transylvanian refugees everywhere in Hungary. Most of the Romanians would like to move on to the West but neither Austria nor the usual countries to where people emigrate will accept them."

Some of the Romanian refugees who are interviewed explain their difficulties in being assimilated because they cannot speak Hungarian, which means that they can only find low-grade employment and poor accommodation.

Speaking of possible solutions to the problem, one refugee says:

"We think that there should be very specific political action. We should sit down and discuss things and do things that are good for everyone. The Hungarians should not be compelled to leave Romania; they should not feel that there is a wish to assimilate them—they should be able to live freely and naturally. The Romanians should be able to expect that we will respect them if they respect us."

The presenter states that impatience is at a peak, and asks whether the situation can be reversed, to which the refugee replies:

"Impatience is at a peak, but this can be observed only among the Hungarians, since they are a more imaginative people. The Romanians are very patient, terribly patient, and I believe that the situation is not so bad that it cannot be reversed. It can be reserved—it only requires patience and goodwill."

Other refugees are asked whether they would return to Transylvania, to which there are both affirmative and negative replies.

The program concludes with a brief recording made at the 27 June demonstration at Heroes Square in Budapest against Romanian plans to eradicate villages, in which a speaker calls for freedom, peace, and democracy for the Magyars in Transylvania.

New Association To Aid Transylvanian Refugees

AU2707143888 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 26 Jul 88 p 3

["si"-attributed report: "Transylvanian Circle Established"]

[Text] Even if they find refuge within the boundaries of the mother country, our compatriots who fled from Transylvania to Hungary have become people who have lost their homeland. Perhaps only children are able to overcome the shock of losing one's home, family, and friends. Adults can only hope for oblivion.

The recently established Transylvania Circle, organized by the Cultural Association of Preserving Petofi's Tradition in Szentendre, aims at helping Transylvanians adjust smoothly to their new surroundings. The organizers of this circle took upon themselves exactly what their slogan says, namely the moral obligation of "Every Hungarian Is Responsible for Every Other Hungarian!"

The circle is responsible for helping these people, organizing them in communities, and aiding in their adjustment, which is far from being easy. The organization's declared goal is that, in this way, they intend to evolve into a body that represents the interests of these people. In the meantime, however, they will continue to popularize the Transylvanian Hungarian culture and traditions in Hungary. After all, this is what turns people into a nation.

All this requires sacrificing work, free of hidden intentions. The leadership of this association hopes that many interested people will join in this activity.

Medgyessy on TU Concern About Price Rises

AU2907103088 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 27 Jul 88 p 4

[Interview with Deputy Premier Peter Medgyessy by Hungarian radio correspondent Tamas Forro: "Deputy Premier Peter Medgyessy"; "recorded during the day and broadcast in the evening radio news on 26 July"; place not given]

[Text] [Forro] The National Trade Union Council [SZOT] has sent a letter setting out its position to Deputy Premier Medgyessy, who is acting for the premier, who is currently abroad. Have you received this letter?

[Medgyessy] Yes, I have. I received it this afternoon, after it had already been broadcast by the radio.

[Forro] How did you take it?

[Medgyessy] One is naturally not happy to receive such a letter, but I think this is how things are normally done. The task of the trade unions is to represent and defend interests and they had to respond to this in some way. I consider it natural that the trade union brought these concerns to the fore.

[Forro] According to the SZOT leaders' statement, they find it offensive that they were not informed or asked for their opinion before the decision was made.

[Medgyessy] I am convinced that we should develop the opportunities for concrete cooperation—that is, methods for the SZOT and the government to work together. I think that in some areas it is not justified or necessary to coordinate our steps separately. What we coordinate with the trade unions is policy, and not price increases for specific products. This is partly because, in certain cases, a buying spree or some other unfavorable process could result.

[Forro] So, does the government think that increasing fuel prices, for example, is a specific case where prior coordination with SZOT is not necessary?

[Medgyessy] I think coordination is not necessary because this issue does not have a social welfare policy content. Coordination is necessary where social welfare policy is concerned.

[Forro] The SZOT also protests about not having been consulted in connection with the devaluation of the forint.

[Medgyessy] In this case, I particularly think that advance consultation is not justified because, obviously, when consultations are held one cannot prevent the news from spreading. Enterprises might stop exporting for weeks or months, and postpone exports till a later time so as to increase their income from these exports. However, they would want to import everything now because

they would be able to buy everything cheaper. Therefore, I think the trade unions should not be consulted on such an issue. However, I think that they should be and also are consulted on wage issues and social policy matters. Consultations with the trade unions should also be held on fundamental economic policy issues.

[Forro] The SZOT says it does not concur with the increase in fuel prices, because the deficit in the budget was not caused by an increase in the income of people who live from wages and salaries.

[Medgyessy] The budget deficit is bigger than we thought it would be, as a result of several factors; in part, this is because revenues from personal income tax are lower than we expected. If this is the case, the relative surplus is ultimately being created among the people who live on salaries. The public is naturally occupied with the increase in fuel prices. However, we should report on a whole series of measures which have also been acknowledged and approved by the Central Committee. We have reduced subsidies for socialist exports; this has also given rise to dissatisfaction, because this has harmed interests. The public is aware that the general director of one of the enterprises wrote a letter to my fellow deputy premier on the concerns and tensions that these reductions are causing. This issue, for example, lies in the sphere of enterprise support and does not concern the population directly. We have reduced subsidies and slowed down investments in agriculture, curbed subsidies and grants in coal mining by several hundred million forints, and in addition, reduced state investments by 1 and ½ billion forints. Moreover, we have increased the interest paid on the people's bank deposits very considerably, and the measure you are talking about—of increasing fuel prices—also belongs here.

[Forro] Has all this been done in order to reduce the budget deficit?

[Medgyessy] All this has been done to reduce the budget deficit and establish a situation in which the balance of payments will be as expected, because it is in our fundamental interest to repay our debts properly and to be able to pay the interest on them. To achieve this, we should facilitate additional exports, and prevent the domestic market from consuming most of the goods. The devaluation of the forint also contributes to accomplishing an export surplus.

[Forro] Why is the deficit increasing? Is this because the various measures taken in previous weeks and months have not yet produced results?

[Medgyessy] The budget deficit is increasing because the desirable changes in the economic structure have not yet occurred. In addition, economic processes have not yet produced the necessary results in all respects. The favorable effects of some of the measures we have taken in recent weeks and months are not yet felt in full.

[Forro] But the way it seems now is that, since the enterprise sphere is not efficient and there are no results, the burdens are transferred to the population.

[Medgyessy] I have already mentioned that the important measures have not only increased the burdens on the population, but have also improved its situation, for example, by means of interest paid on the people's saving accounts. However, it is also true that we have increased the interest to be paid on some credits, but many other things have also occurred in the enterprise sector, and I consider it important to stress that the current proportions in the domestic consumption of the national income are such that close to 90 percent of this income is used on consumption. Therefore, one can hardly take economic measures that do not affect consumption, because, either directly or indirectly, consumption makes up a considerable proportion of national income. Everything that we failed to do over many years, or in the last 1 or 2 decades, is having its effect now, and our freedom of action is much more limited today.

[Forro] As a result of these forced decisions, can we still talk realistically about price increases not exceeding 15 percent?

[Medgyessy] I do not think that we can talk about price increases not exceeding 15 percent. According to our current information, we can predict a price index of around 17 percent.

[Forro] But the government spokesman said in March this year that the government took upon itself the responsibility to refrain from taking inflationary measures, like devaluating the forint or increasing fuel prices.

[Medgyessy] The government took that responsibility. But the government statement clearly said it took that responsibility, but also expected other components of the economy to exercise restraint. We included this formulation in the statement, because it is clear that a government cannot promise such self-restraint ad infinitum, nor can it keep such a promise. The essence of this statement is that, as long as we do not cause greater damage with this self-restraint, we should practice such self-restraint. But if we cause greater damage by trying to maintain prices by all means, and, in the meantime, upset the economic balance, then we must takes steps to avoid this.

[Forro] The premier is abroad and you have now decided to increase the price of fuel. How is that?

[Medgyessy] Of course, no such measure can be taken without the premier's knowledge. We decided on these measures prior to his departure. At its session on 13 July, the Central Committee discussed a report on the country's economic situation. Here the Politburo gave an exact description of our present situation, of our current problems, and of the need to take measures involving 10 to 12 billion forints. Some of these measures have already been taken, and others will be taken later.

[Forro] What other measures need to be taken?

[Medgyessy] We are striving to reduce enterprise subsidies. Concerning the population, there is one thing that will probably be put on the agenda, namely, that the publishing and selling of dailies is a loss-making activity. We cannot avoid an increase in newspaper prices.

[Forro] I think that, after a day like this, the chair of a deputy premier is not particularly comfortable?

[Medgyessy] Well, this chair has been uncomfortable for a long time, and it will continue to be so for a long time to come. However, I think that when I accepted this work, I was aware that I would have to take not only popular measures, but also ones that would be quite unpopular. If one takes such measures for an honest and good goal—and even if one does not sleep peacefully afterwards—one feels that one serves a goal that will advance the country. We considered many things before coming to this conclusion. Although this decision also affects a wide range of goods, it is still better than a decision that would have definitely further deteriorated the situation of people whose income is in the most disadvantageous brackets, for example, an increase in the price of milk as a result of a reduction in subsidies, or any other thing that is unacceptable from a social policy viewpoint. Therefore, we decided on this measure, after considering a lot of factors. I fully understand the tension caused by this measure, but it was impossible to avoid it.

6-Month Energy Consumption Figures Reported

LD2907054188 Budapest MTI in English
1316 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Budapest, July 28, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—In the first half of 1988 Hungary's energy consumption decreased by 5 per cent as compared to the similar period of last year. (All comparisons in this news item refer to the Jan-June period of 1987.) The country's energy consumption totalled 653.5 petajoule as against 687 petajoule in the first half of 1987. Last year the annual energy consumption was 1,348 petajoule. The drop was mainly due to the mild weather and the decreasing energy demand of the productive sectors.

Half of the country's energy demand is covered from domestic sources. The structure of energy sources remained practically unchanged. Coal has a share of 22.8 per cent, corresponding to an annual output of 22.8 million tons. The proportion of oil and gas dropped from 62.5 to 60 per cent. Natural gas consumption decreased from 6 billion to 5.6 billion cubic metres.

The collieries turned out 10,169,000 tons as against 11 million last year. The deep-cut mines yielded slightly more than 7 million tons as against last year's 8 million tons, and the open-cut mines 2.1 million tons (3 million last year). The coal output fell short of plan by 94,500 tons but production and consumption were in accordance with demand.

Electric energy consumption totalled 20,108 gigawatthour [GWH], 0.9 per cent less than last year's 20,281 GWH.

News Agency Reviews Bank Reform Problems

LD0308122788 Budapest MTI in English
1142 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 3, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—Meant to be a two-tier banking system in January last year, the new practice has worked out to be just a limping "one-and-a-half-tiers", observers say.

The new commercial banks are given a cramped space of movement as they are not licensed to handle monetary and currency transactions for individual clients.

It is true that there are exceptions to the rule. The foreign trade bank is acting as a currency bank even though just in a limited circle, and the recently formed sixth commercial bank called Post Bank Ltd. Has been authorized to handle finances for individual clients as well. The bank, however, chose not to use this right yet this year.

It is to be expected that the commercial banks will become involved in the financial transactions of individual citizens by next year, provided appropriate answers are found to several questions.

One case in point is the financing of home construction. In the present situation the state makes use of the financial system to support individual home construction schemes to which it provides a preferential loan of between 0 and 3.5 per cent interest rate. (The supplementary bank loans for construction are of 15 per cent interest).

At present 72 per cent of all the credit outlay of the national savings bank consists of such preferential loans.

If the monetary market were to be freed, some of the population's savings would probably be lured away by higher rates to the commercial banks. This, however, then would leave a [words indistinct] credits without collateral security at the savings bank and consequently place an addtiional burden on the budget.

It is thus inconceivable to release brakes without streamlining first the system in which the construction and purchase of homes are financed.

A damper is place on the commercial banks' opportunities this year because of the strict money restriction policy of the national bank.

The bank intends to slash its refinancing credit line by 10 billion forints (USD 185 million) in the third and by another 10 to 20 billion forints (USD 185 and 370 million) in the fourth quarter, the sums depending on the size of the budget deficit. Under the present circumstances this move compels the commercial banks to drop business considerations.

Hungary's Grosz Examines Reform Processes

LD2807204388 Warsaw PAP in English 1954 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Washington, July 28—During a press conference organized here today, the general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) and Hungary's Premier, Karoly Grosz, when asked about the similarities and differences in the processes of development in Poland and Hungary, said that that Hungarians held in great esteem the steps undertaken in Poland in political life, especially in the field of modernization of the system of political institutions.

Personally, I am convinced that is the sphere of the process of democratizing political life the Poles considerably outdistance Hungary, he said.

However, I think that in certain areas of economic reforms Hungary outpaces Poland, he added.

Yet, this is not an intended phenomenon but the result of basic structural differences of both economies. Poland's natural resources are considerably richer than ours and its is obvious that economic reforms and the enlivening of political life in both countries require different measures. But I am deeply convinced that the programmes of economic reforms in Poland and Hungary are based on the same fundamental assumptions, Grosz said.

Grosz also said that Hungary fully supported Wojciech Jaruzelski's plan concerning the reduction of armaments and increasing security in central Europe. We are convinced that this initiative lies in the current of the policy of detente and will contribute to the strengthening of peace, Grosz noted.

The Hungarian leader also stressed the importance which he attached to the talks with Poland's president of the Council of State in Warsaw during the recent Warsaw summit. I can state with pleasure that there was not a single problem on which our stands would differ, he said.

PRC Premier Li Peng Interviewed on Cooperation

AU0607115288 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Jun 88 p 8

[Interview with Premier Li Peng by Janusz Durmala: "Chinese-Polish Friendship and Cooperation"—date and place not given]

[Text] [Durmala] We are most sympathetically disposed toward the changes in the PRC. What about the present stage of reforms in political-economic life?

[Li Peng] Reforms must be intensified and the opening to the world must be widened. We have been reforming our country for almost 10 years and have now entered a new stage. The planned commodity economy is the main goal of the economy reform. Our present task is prices, which are a difficult problem to solve, but there can be no progress in further reforming the economy without changes in the price structure. We are determined to make these changes, but we have to be most prudent in doing this and must take into account people's attitudes toward reforms, prices, and their results. We are trying to carry out reforms in a comprehensive way, to include them in the price system, and to combine economic changes with changes in management. We are creating conditions to ensure a favorable development of the reform.

[Durmala] What fields of PRC-Polish many sided traditional cooperation could enjoy special development and boost our relations still further?

[Li Peng] I had most fruitful and useful talks with Comrade Zbigniew Messner and exchanged with him identical or similar views on international issues. During the talks both sides strongly stressed their resolve to further develop mutual relations. We both agree that trade and scientific, technological, and cultural contacts should be strengthened and developed. We signed some important accords on further economic cooperation and analyzed possibilities for setting up joint companies and plants with mixed capital in China.

I told Comrade Messner that our policy of opening applies to the capitalist as well as the socialist countries. We want to develop relations with Poland on principles of equality and mutual advantage. We must search for opportunities to set up joint companies and other such enterprises. I am deeply convinced that friendship and cooperation between our peoples and governments will continue to develop and consolidate.

[Durmala] Important events are taking place in the world. What should be done to accelerate the process by which the world can be made safe and free from nuclear weapons?

[Li Peng] The international situation has relaxed to some extent, and the PRC Government takes a positive view of this fact. We also take a positive view of the most recent summit meeting between the U.S. and Soviet leaders, which ended in an accord on eliminating missiles of intermediate and shorter range. The danger of war continues to exist, despite signs of detente. The reduction in the Soviet and U.S. arsenals has just begun and affects only a small part of them. It is still very far to full reductions, because the arms race continues with an eye on space and on raising the quality of armaments. That is why we must be vigilant.

Historian on Warsaw Uprising, Soviet Attitude

AU0308151888 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 1 Aug 88 p 2

[Interview with Prof Eugeniusz Duraczynski by PAP: "The Warsaw Uprising Is the Subject of Historical Research"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Memories of the Warsaw Uprising and the events surrounding it that took place more than 40 years

ago are still vivid. Many of those who took part in the armed insurrection are still alive. What is the current state of historical research into the Uprising? [passage omitted]

[PAP] What issues concerning the Uprising still require explanation?

[Duraczynski] The basic question is a general one: What role did the Uprising play, when it was already under way, in the policies being pursued by Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union. We raised this issue at a congress of historians held in Poznan in 1984, but only in so far as we pointed to the need to conduct research in this area. We know next to nothing about the motives behind and circumstances surrounding Soviet policy. Even Soviet historians know no more that we do. Perhaps some new sources will appear in connection with glasnost.

We are looking for answers to several questions concerning the political and military decisions that the Soviet Union took at that time. There are many different conjectures, but we are still in the realm of hypotheses, because the facts are not fully documented. The military aspect cannot be confined solely to the Uprising itself, but has to be viewed within the broader context of the entire front. Colonel Sawicki used German and Soviet military sources that were previously unknown. However, we cannot explain with complete certainty why the order issued by Stalin on 27 July instructing Soviet forces to advance toward the Wisla and the Narva, cross the rivers, and conduct flanking operations was not executed.

There are also insufficiently convincing answers to the question of why the forward advance toward the Wisla failed, in which Soviet forces were to be involved, along with the First Polish Army. As for the third issue requiring explanation, we do not know the real reason behind the negative attitude of the Soviet authorities toward so-called shuttle flights for allied airdrops to Warsaw. It was not until about 10 September that the Soviet authorities agreed to such flights and permitted allied aircraft to use their airfields. The result was that the Americans dropped supplies to Warsaw on 18 September 1944. We are hoping that Soviet sources will enable us to explain these issues. [passage omitted]

Workers in Dispute at Silesian Mines

LD0308133988 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Lower Silesia—On 29 July between the first and second shifts there were attempts to organize mass meetings on the premises of Rudna Zachodnie mining enterprise to call the management of the copper mining and foundry combine [KGHM] to account for the demands submitted 3 May 1988. The demands concerned the registration of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity and the determination of the wages level in accordance with the effort of the miners' work. After submitting the demand for the registration of the Solidarity enterprise cell, some 200 people who had gathered at the enterprise dispersed to their homes. The second shift went to work as usual.

On the night of 29-30 July some 70 copies of leaflets entitled "An ultimatum to the KGHM management concerning the account for the 3 May decisions," were found on the premises of Polkowice, Rudna and Sieroszewice mines. In a special communique the KGHM management acquainted the work forces of the combine, the trade union party and self-management organizations with the means and course of the implementation of all the 3 May decisions. The trade unions [as heard] gave details of the implementation of the socioeconomic demands to the work forces. To date the KGHM work forces are working normally.

On 27 July miners from Turow brown coal mine talked with the management about their problems. The meeting came as no surprise, as it is claimed in the enterprise. On Wednesday 27 July, the whole shift [words indistinct] that was to start work at 0600, rather than getting into trucks and going to their workpoints, refused to leave. Some 150 people gathered in the parking lot and demanded an immediate meeting with the management, declaring that this time they would wait until they were successful. It took place at Turow brown coal mine.

NOWINY ZIELONOGORSKIE today carries on pages eight and nine a report on this entitled "The Threshold of Impatience." GAZETA ROBOTNICZA also writes about the work force's meeting with the Turow brown coal mine management. Below this article Grzegorz Chmielowski presents a report from Rudna mining enterprises.

Politburo Meeting Views Plenum Implementation

LD0308224488 Warsaw PAP in English 2136 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 3—The PUWP CC Political Bureau August 2 initiated a series of evaluations of the implementation of the 7th CC Plenum's resolution by voivodship (provincial) party organizations.

Implementation of Plenum Resolution [subhead]

The Bureau, conferring with the participation of first secretaries of the PUWP voivodship committees in Ostroleka (north-eastern Poland), Skierniewice (central Poland) and Wroclaw (south-western Poland), discussed the results in those provinces.

The three party organizations, the Bureau said, show increasingly efficient party work and growing numbers of party ranks. There are more workers, peasants and young people among the growing numbers of candidates wishing to join the PUWP, as compared to previous years.

There are, however, untoward phenomena requiring effective prevention. For example, the number of PUWP members employed as workers is still rather low. The rate is lower than in the whole party. Many Basic Party cells (POP) show little interest in multiplying their ranks. In the province of Ostroleka they did not accept a single new candidate during 1987. Such organizations made up some 64 per cent in the province of Wroclaw.

Party inspiration, the Political Bureau said, encourages the tackling of economic tasks in the scrutinized provinces. Their industrial output increased. The province of Skierniewice is among the leaders from the viewpoint of production growth and labour productivity rates.

The Political Bureau drew attention to the need for systematic analysis of the relations between labour, its productivity, quality, and wages in enterprises. Party leadership, the Political Bureau stressed, will reinforce various forms of control and analysis of the implementation of the 7th plenum's resolutions by party links, state and economic administration.

Worker Milieu [subhead]

The Political Bureau reviewed the most topical questions of party work in the worker milieu. This part of debate was attended by party activists from factories in various parts of Poland.

The nuisances of ordinary day strongly affect the situation and moods of the working class, the Bureau stressed. Concern about the living and working conditions, about social security of worker families intensifies. Market supplies, the slow pace of reaching economic balance and the growing inflation pressure are criticized. The effects of economic reform's implementation are still out of proportion with the expectations and promises. Many worker circles feel that the reform is a futile change of prices and wages.

While pointing to the need to maintain order and smooth production, the enterprises stress the necessity to urgently create conditions—under the 2nd stage of the reform—forcing the increase of management efficiency.

Despite various unfavourable phenomena the reform of the economy and the state touch off positive changes in the worker community, increase its political activity. 1987 ended the decline in the number of workers in the PUWP, which had occurred after August, 1980. It was joined by 33 thousand workers in 1986 and 37 thousand in 1987.

Workers who are members of various structures of party and state authorities, social and self-governing organizations, show considerable activity. The Bureau said that partnerlike dialogue with the working class must go on incessantly. That conversation about the affairs of this country must not lack in genuineness, desire for mutual understanding, respect for arguments. Such a dialogue strengthens the party.

It was stressed that Polish experience had frequently proved that the very attitudes of the working class are the causative factor of major changes in the social-economic system. The implemented programme of reforms may bring about tensions and clashes of interests. The role of party organizations is to turn them into a driving force of development. In this process the party must more succesfully allow for the interests of the working class.

The transformations going on in the worker milieu require sweeping change in party activities. Bold and effective solutions must be sought. Party organizations should be given the right to experiment and risk.

The Political Bureau stressed that it was the duty of basic party organizations to create necessary conditions in their own milieu to give stronger dynamics to the processes of national agreement. One cannot waste any of the existing possibilities in this area and this applies particularly to cooperation with people with no party affiliation.

The representation of the workers' interests means particular sensitivity to all violation of the principles of social justice.

The cadre policy should be pursued clearly and there is a need to apply its rules in a principled way-best employees should be proposed and most gifted staffers should be promoted.

The party must attract valuable people with no party affiliation.

The Political Bureau accepts with satisfaction a declaration on the openness of the trade union movement and the place in it for everybody for whom questions of workers' crews are dear. In this area, trade unions create full possibilities to develop bold and constructive work. However, the principle envisaged by the law that only one trade union can operate in one factory must be strictly observed.

Nearest Plans [subhead]

The Political Bureau recommended to honestly conduct the autumn review of the working conditions in enterprises and conditions of health protection.

Wide-spread individual talks with party members and candidates will be an important factor of strengthening the party's ties with workers. The talks will be held before the national conference of PUWP delegates.

The Political Bureau adopted a stand on the following questions:

—Holding voivodship conferences of party activists devoted to the ways of implementing resolutions of the 7th PUWP CC plenary session in the worker milieu,

—Organizing plenary sessions of party organizations devoted to this topic,

—Creating organizational forms of exchanging experiences between party organizations in various factories,

—Improving and enriching the contents of intra-party information sent to factories.

Politburo Examines Harvest Progress

AU0108135488 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jul 88 pp 1, 2

[PAP: "Communique on the 26 July Session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Politburo studied the course of harvesting operations to-date and noted that improvements in the weather in the past few weeks, the improved supply of fertilizers and chemicals for plant protection, and the intensified efforts by farmers had favorably influenced the vegetation of crops.

This year's harvesting operations began much earlier than was the case last year. The favorable condition of the vegetation of the four grains and of rape facilitates harvesting operations and helps to reduce losses. Compared with 1987, the present harvest campaign is being supported by a larger number of vehicles offering machine repair facilities, of stationary repair workshops, and stationary grain delivery stations. The situation of agriculture in connection with this year's harvest is a little better compared with 1987, because the amount of harvesting equipment has increased, the supply of spare parts has been improved, and the storage and drying facilities have been expanded.

The Politburo stressed that the favorable course of harvesting operations will be determined by those who participate in these operations, by good work organization, by the perfect reliability of equipment, and by the satisfactory discharging of duties on the part of the various units that provide services for agriculture.

Evaluating the present results of harvesting work, the Politburo expressed its respect and praise for the labors of farmers and of agricultural base workers. The Politburo asked the government, the Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations, and the cooperative movement to implement the proposals seeking to ensure efficient harvest operations, work safety, care for children, and the flow of consumer goods to the rural population.

Opinion Poll Held on Changing Constitution

PM0408092788 Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 26 Jul 88 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Change of Constitution: What Poles Think"]

[Text] For some time now politicians and legislators have been talking, with increasing frequency and increasingly loudly, of the need to update the Polish Constitution or even the advisability of passing a new fundamental legislative act. They point out that the present constitution, established 36 years ago, no longer meets the requirements of the present day, despite the frequent modifications it has undergone since its inception. Do all Poles share this view? The Public Opinion Survey Center carried out an opinion poll on the subject.

The survey has yielded interesting results. It appears that the majority of respondents, that is, 52.6 percent (which is, admittedly, only a narrow majority, but still a majority) believe that there is no need to make any changes to the constitution. A contrary opinion, asserting that changes are both "essential and necessary," was voiced by 27.7 percent of respondents, and a moderate position, whose proponents believe that such changes are "necessary but not essential," was represented by 14.7 percent of those questioned (4.5 percent have no opinion on the subject).

Constitutional amendments were favored more often by graduates of higher education establishments (44 percent), residents of large cities with populations over 500,000 (41 percent), young people between the ages of 26 and 35 (33 percent), SD and ZSL members (37 percent), former Solidarity members (35 percent), and, finally, people interested in politics (35 percent). A noteworthy fact is the absence of PZPR members in that group, although both ZSL and SD members are present.

Those who declared their belief in the need for constitutional amendments were asked what those amendments should entail. As many as 25.2 percent could not specify any proposals. Others suggested deletion of those constitutional provisions which declare the leading role of the PZPR (10.1 percent), alliance with the Soviet Union (7.6 percent), and state ownership of the means of production (2.7 percent); yet others proposed the introduction of a multiparty system. Demands for constitutional guarantees of democratization of public life were voiced by 17 percent of respondents. These demands were specified as follows: expansion of civil liberties and rights (9.8 percent), democratization of the electoral system (3.4 percent), democratization of public and political life (2.7 percent), and freedom for the trade union movement (1.3 percent).

Some 5 percent of respondents stressed the need to introduce the following changes in the system of the exercise of power and in the existing power structures: statutory definition of the methods involved in the

exercise of power (2.4 percent), public accountability for the government (1.2 percent), and the creation of the office of president of the Polish People's Republic (1.6 percent).

As we can see, the proposed changes are significant and often very far-reaching. Some of them are being seriously considered also in political and legislative circles.

Opinions Published on Pluralism, Trade Unions

AU0308120188 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 30 Jul 88 p 2

[From the "Press Review"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] WIADOMOSCI ELBLASKIE on 20 July carries an interview with Professor Zenobiusz Kozik, a historian of the Academy of Social Sciences, by Roman Debecki. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Kozik] Democratic conditions marked the situation of our country in the first postwar years, and it was even possible to speak of political pluralism, which included opposition activities. Creative work and literature developed freely, and there was a considerable pluralism of the press and public views. Dialogue was the principal feature. Basic issues were solved by political means. Even the struggle against the underground continued to be waged not only by armed clashes, but also by political methods until the end of 1946. That is why voices can now be heard that we should return to many solutions of the first postwar years and exploit the experience of those days.

GLOS WIELKOPOLSKI on 19 July carries an interview with Kazimierz Obsadny, chairman of the NSZZ [Independent Self-Governing Trade Union] of Workers of the Ponar mechanical equipment plant in Ostrzeszow, by Bernadeta Ignasiak. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Ignasiak] Why is not your trade union a member of the OPZZ?

[Obsadny] The decision to become such a member would have to be made by our rank-and-file trade unionists, but the thing is that we know that the OPZZ trade unionists ignore many important issues such as the social fund and the housing fund and that some of them think of honors. We do not approve of such activities. Our trade union work in our plant, which is third in the "list of 500 profitable plants," was to increase wages. We also engage in economic activities and run the Victoria Athletic Club. If I am invited, I will go to, say, the Federation of Metallurgical Workers or to the OPZZ, in which at one time I was even an advisor on how to resolve collective disputes.

GLOS WYBRZEZA on 16-17 July carries an interview with Professor Marian Gulczynski, a political expert, by Teresa Kwasniewska. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Kwasniewska] You are in favor of trade union pluralism. This sounds "suspicious."

[GulczynskI] In such a case let us say that I have in mind the pluralism according with social positions, and not with political options. I have militated for a long time, consistently in favor of trade unions for workers and other employees who work directly in production and services and for separate trade unions for workers in administration and supervision. I have militated for separating the representation of manual and office workers and the representation of the managing class. That this is blatantly necessary is attested to by the most recent results of the research carried by Professor P. Wojcik from the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences: Over 80 percent of workers take the view that they are without a trade union organization that genuinely represents their interests and 82 percent of them favor a separate trade union to represent these interests.

Press Cited on Renewal, Catholic Priests

AU0408101888 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jul 88 p 4

[From the "Press Review"]

[Excerpts] PRZEKROJ, issue 2250, quotes Docent Stanislaw Kwiatkowski's statement made for the Panorama television program:

Renewal comes about when backwardness continues to increase, when it is obvious that changes are necessary, and when the government is taken over by reform forces. However, by itself, renewal is no guarantee that changes will be permanent enough to bring about the restructuring of the entire obsolete political and economic system. Restructuring activates grassroots and revolutionary mechanisms. Without the activization of the grassroots, that is, of the people themselves, it is impossible to carry through radical changes. I dare say that the renewal program in Poland has been already exhausted and that right now there is a showdown between the conservative and progressive orientations, especially in the economy. For the moment, the old economic setups are still very strong, and it is much more difficult to abandon dogmas in the economic and political spheres than it is in the superstructure.... At every level of the hierarchy of officials and politicians one meets people who stick to the faith in political and economic dogmas. The overhaul of the Polish building by renewing its plaster work will not do; we have to rebuild it thoroughly to meet our needs. [passage omitted]

The June issue of WIEZ publishes an article by Turian on the condition of Catholicism in Poland and on the problem of priestly vocation. Turian writes:

What about theological students and young priests? Is it always true that all of them have followed the appeal of their great countryman? [Paul John I] Let us ask brutally: How many young men would discover their vocation, if

our priests lived at the level of the social minimum as is the case with priests in France? And if the Catholic Church's fiscal base were just as poor and if there were just as few people offering contributions to money boxes and for church services as is the case somewhere in that legendary West? [passage omitted]

Party Political Evolution Viewed

AU0308170988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Jul 88 p 4

[Wlodzimierz Milanowski article: "Disputes About Today and Tomorrow—Conditions for Party Identity"]

[Text] Only too often do we repeat that one of the basic reasons for failures in socialist construction has been party unity identified with unanimity, with eliminating differing convictions and goals, with preventing open political and theoretical disputes, and with compelling the so-called minority to abandon its own views. I have said that we do this only too often, because such repetition slowly becomes a stereotype, that is, it begins to assume the form of a sterile ideological-propaganda incantation, one that can be identified with the incantation that not so long ago proclaimed the importance and significance of "unity."

The history of the workers movement clearly demonstrates that mechanical and formal unity is ineffective and is impossible to maintain in the long run, which does not mean that attempts were not made to realize such unity. The period of Stalinism was a typical example of the fact that, as a norm and value of party life, mechanical "unity" had to be guaranteed by the most severe disciplinary means. Such unity reflects the dominance of the leader of the political movement, because his views are the only criterion of the correctness of individual theoretical, ideological, and political-propaganda opinions and interpretations. The propagation and maintenance of such criteria is the main job of the party apparatus and of many ideological institutions, including a network of party scientific organizations. This kind of situation helps to create a "hierarchy" of the initiated and of the "correct" and turns party ideologues either into dull-witted interpreters or cynical manipulators of values, formulations, and slogans. Ideology and theory become factors that justify every topical political line and sustain the myth about the complete unity of views in the party (or even in society) on the subject of the choice that has been made. This is only on the surface of political and ideological life. The bowels of this life consist of an unceasing struggle for the meaning and line of political choices, for influence in the power lineup, and for control over the political, ideological, and theoretical apparatus.

I have recalled all of this, because the results of the model of total unanimity have not been overcome to this very day and appear in a surprising way wherever the struggle for free speech, for professing differing views and judgments, and for the right to openly discuss the goals of party activities continues. Perhaps this is so because our ideological institutions are better versed in eliminating than in taking into consideration many differing views and opinions (previously they eliminated liberal views and now they continue to eliminate "dogmatic" and "orthodox" views with equal effectiveness). Perhaps this is so because resentments (rooted in communist as well as in Christian traditions), which are imprinted on our subconsciousness, admit the thought that only one truth is possible.

I wish to present the thesis that the identity of the communist party is a result of the unceasing struggle within it, of continuous efforts to put forward and undermine newer and newer views, proposals, and interpretations, and of promoting dialogue between people who profess differing social values of socialism, although these values are present in the same system.

The basic condition for this is the political character of the party, that is, the fact that the PZPR must make allowances for different needs, attitudes, and orientations, which are an objective reality in our society, and that it must win the people as they really are. As we well know, socialism tends to increase the variety of communal life; one way it does this is by implementing cultural revolution and by widely propagating (although not always realizing) a vision of society bent on implementing the needs of man. Our long-term crisis has become an additional factor that complicates the social structure in our conditions. The complication of the social structure and the vitality of social life prompt the appearance of new groups of needs and interests and help to create the base of new political-ideological trends. Under such conditions, the party in power and the forces in favor of realizing the program for socialist restructuring have to face two possibilities. First, they may pretend that nothing has changed, that old methods of social, political, and ideological work can be used, and that it is possible to resort to the stale principles of command and of the so-called manual steering. Second, they may look for political methods, but this depends on restructuring the party, which is a political entity.

It seems that these two ways of responding to changes in the social situation were tested by us in the eighties, but these tests were inconsistent. We should remember that these two alternatives could be implemented in various ways. For example, elements of reform could be combined with the maintenance of the traditional model of the party, which is now an ineffective model, and of the function of theoretical-ideological unanimity and unity within the party. Actually, this state of affairs prevailed as recently as the Sixth PZPR Plenum. The second alternative—that of reforming the party in such a way as to enable it to affect the nature of social changes—could involve verbosity, excessive preoccupation with preparing and justifying reform plans, and feeble willingness to act. The reason for this is that the implementation of party reforms requires not only taking into consideration various alternatives, but also critically viewing past

resentments. How difficult it is to cope with these resentments can be seen when we analyze the popularity of the old social-democratic solutions and the inclination of many discussants to go for an historical and idealistic treatment of sociopolitical arguments. (For example, people like to cite the thesis that Trotskiy in 1906 and Rosa Luxemburg in 1904 told Lenin that the excessive power of the Central Committee was dangerous; if this were not tragic, it would have been ridiculous.) One way or another, we are faced with the problem of the practical and theoretical overcoming of the resentments and stereotypes of the past, of bringing back the Leninist principles of analyzing the political nature of the communist party, and of using these methods in transforming our party. This is because the party must transform itself. If it fails to transform itself, it will cease to exist or, in the best event, will become a feeble element of the props of our political system.

The evolution of the party calls for extensive internal discussions. The more discussions, the greater will be the lineup of ideas and proposals and the clearer will be the outlines of the future form of the communist party that functions in the society of modern socialism—the society that has become pluralistic and politically alive.

Is there a danger that the internal variety of the party will change into a factor that eliminates the identity of the communist party and into an inspiration to abandon communist traditions? Some people say that there is a such a danger. Some people propose that the party should be transformed into a grouping of the noncommunist left wing or should go for a balance of socialist and communist traditions in its functioning. Despite fears, there is a rational nucleus in such proposals, because it is easy to note that we need like air those institutions or mechanisms that make it possible to profess noncommunist attitudes and leftist views (in the conditions in which rightist trends and thinking enjoy psychological and propaganda superiority) and to restore the value of the socialist traditions that were thoughtlessly combatted in the past. The point is that efforts to rehabilitate those traditions do not boil down to uprooting communist traditions and to disintegrating the communist party. That is why we need the internal party confrontation of positions and views. We also need a general party discussion on the present shape of its identity and of the traditions, ideals, and values used by the party....

However, the process by which various views and positions are disclosed and confronted is subject to further restrictions, primarily because the party is unable to promote this process under comfortable conditions, that is, without taking into consideration the actual social situation and our crises. This means that discussions about the party must go hand in hand with discussions about our community and its crisis. This is what Lenin also had in mind. After all, his method of building up the party as a political institution that is capable of carrying out socialist construction requires the party to be what society really wants it to be. Moreover, the party must be able to take political action (to mobilize, convince, and organize) not just anywhere, but in the specific society in which it exists, and must create the base of individual socialist goals and tasks in the social conditions as they really are. In practice this means that, engaging in discussions about any subject connected with our reality, we must not ignore the aspects connected with the party as a whole. Even the most reformative party leadership will achieve nothing if it is unable to induce all party members and friends to take some action, however insignificant.

It is true that visions of elitist policy produced by agreement reached by intellectuals and other members of the establishment, who are present in the centers of power, in the Catholic Church, and in the opposition are now fashionable, but true policy —especially under conditions of crisis—must be the policy of the masses, which means that it is necessary to discuss issues in such a way as to make the entire party visible in them.

The other problem involved in such a discussion is the fact that we are not much used to openly disclosing our views and positions. Our country lacks the necessary standards of discussion. We have no institution of discussion. Another fact is that many forms by which social communications can be realized have been invested with the habit of eliminating that which is inconvenient at a given moment and of rejecting the chance to occupy an unequivocal political, ideological, or any other position. It is easier to counterfeit discussions and plurality, to hide one's evaluation of general ideological dullness, and to repeat ad nauseam the generally accepted commonplaces and stereotypes. For example, if today dailies and weeklies differ in any way, it is merely the skill of professionally presenting such commonplaces and stereotypes and not the selection, substance, and social, political, and ideological functions of these commonplaces and stereotypes. That is why it is now necessary to create institutional possibilities for uncovering the plurality of views and positions.

For example, it has been proposed to set up ideopolitical platforms, discussion clubs, and so on in the party. However, we should remember that the basic problem of the political party is not to discuss some view to the end, but to exercise social and political leadership. That is why it is difficult to imagine the performance of clubs and platforms without their share in the struggle for power in the party and without their participation in personal showdowns. It could happen (we had a similar situation in 1980-81) that creating a discussion platform in the party would lead to the party's disintegration or to the domination of it by a new leader group. In principle, there is no possibility of creating practical safeguards against such a development of the situation. It is true that there exists a communist party (the PCI) with factions that function in practice, but today it is difficult to imagine that this model could be transferred to Polish conditions. That is why we have to search for other

safeguards. We could imitate the solutions of the Leninist period when individual ideopolitical platforms and groups of party activists were forged by the leader into a relatively concordant team of implementors of joint policy. Another little-known feature of that period was that socialist construction was being realized by methods that were not quite standard methods. In other words, in the individual areas of social life it was possible to use different forms and methods of work and specific solutions devised by representatives of the individual internal party groups. If only because of a relatively great measure of the unification of social attitudes and behavior, it would be difficult today to imagine a different organization of the process of socialist construction in farming, industry, transportation, and health service, although it is worth pondering the chances of so differentiating our strategy. This is because, regardless of my previous doubts, it is possible to treat socialism as a component part of the strategy of realizing the individual values, ideals, and goals of socialism under various specific conditions in a given society.

Another curb on promoting extensive discussion in the party is the condition of our sociopolitical theory. Regardless of various views, this theory has lost its critical nature and has rather become a basis for formulating normative theses and systems. In other words, we have to do with disputes about correctness rather than truthfulness. Today this is true of the Marxist social sciences not only in our country; but we should not rejoice on this account. The rebirth of Marxism's critical faculties (critical in the Marxist and Leninist sense) would make it possible to really verify individual social and political ideas and to create real platforms on which to confront differing views. The lack of criticism and the presence of the normative nature of theory are responsible for the fact that no confrontation is in sight. After all, it is difficult to regard as confrontation the fact that people outshout one another and that they invoke faith in the irrational correctness of various authorities.

In view of the aforementioned curbs and restrictions, is it possible to create a model of the party in which discussions would not hinder the realization of practical tasks (as is the case today) and in which discussions would make it possible for all members and friends of the communist movement to develop greater militancy and commitment? I think this is possible, but only if real reservations (the ones formulated here and the ones that have not been formulated) are taken into account and resolved; if all of us realize that the party must transform itself (to be able to transform reality); and if we are fully aware that it is possible and necessary to effect those transformations within the identity of communist traditions, which have been determined by the conviction that revolution must be carried out, that the potential of the workers class is there, and that it is already necessary to eliminate in practice the conditions for man's alienation, exploitation, and so on. Making allowances for all that is the condition under which the party can preserve and develop its identity— the identity of the political force which is conscious of its goals, capable of organizing activities to realize these goals, and inclined to regard other political forces as simultaneous competitors and partners in the sociopolitical practice in our country.

PEC Endorses Activity at CEMA Session
AU0308190688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1713 GMT 3 Aug 88

["Approving of the Romanian Delegation's Activity at the CMEA Session in Prague"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/8/1988—The Executive Political Committee also examined a report on the Romanian delegation's participation in the proceedings of the 44th meeting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, held in Prague in July.

The Executive Political Committee approved of the activity the Romanian delegation carried through during the session and showed that delegation to have acted in line with their approved mandate for the fulfilment of the recommendations made and orientations set by the party general secretary and president of the republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, in connection with improved CMEA activities, a growing role of that body in the economic development of each of its member countries and intensified economic collaboration, set on the principles of full equality of rights and equitable, mutually advantageous international cooperation.

The Executive Political Committee set the tasks incumbent on the State Planning Committee and on economic ministries in the undelayed preparation and conclusion of conventions on economic collaboration, cooperation in and specialization of production with CMEA member countries and showed they should work resolutely for their implementation. [sentence as received]

The Executive Political Committee reiterated Romania's determination to take active part in CMEA collaboration, in the achievement of long-term accords until the year 2000 and the improvement of the activity of that organization, starting from the belief that the promotion of cooperation in and specialization of production between the member countries should make an effective contribution to the economic and social progress of each of those countries, to the general development of socialism.

Ceausescu Receives Brazilian CP Leader
AU0308191288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/8/1988—RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Wednesday, 3 August, the secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party, Salomao Malina, who is visiting Romania upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The guest thanked for having been received, for the opportunity to visit Romania and get acquainted with the Romanian people's achievements in building the new society, to meet and talk [about] questions of mutual concern with the RCP and Romanian state leader.

During the interview opinions were exchanged on the two parties' activity and concerns as well as on current international issues. In the context, reference was made to the ties of collaboration and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Brazilian Communist Party, the wish being expressed to further develop them, for the benefit of the two parties, countries and peoples.

Referring to current political international issues, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the present situation continues to be serious and complex, which calls for intensified actions of the progressive and democratic forces everywhere in the fight for the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for the establishment of a climate of detente, security, peace, understanding and collaboration the world over. Stress was also laid on the significance of a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world.

In connection with the serious world economic situation, emphasis was placed on the need for a global solution to underdevelopment questions, including the developing countries' inordinately high external debts and for the building of a new international economic order.

The necessity was underscored to consolidate the solidarity and collaboration of the Communist and workers' parties, of the basis of the principles of full equality, non-interference in internal affairs, each party's right to self-reliantly work out its political line and strategy in accordance with the specific conditions in which it carries on activity.

The interview was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Present was also Paulo Elisiario Nunes, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CC of the Brazilian Communist Party.

Ceausescu Receives Departing Peruvian Envoy
AU0208171688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1607 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 02/08/1988—On August 2, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received in Snagov Carlos Gamarra Vargas, ambassador of the Republic of Peru in Bucharest, who ended his mission to Romania.

During the talk, emphasis was placed on the fine links between the two countries and the wish was expressed to further develop them on various planes.

The Peruvian ambassador warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for his support in having accomplished his mission in Romania.

RCP's Coman Meets Tunisian Party Leader

AU0208181288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Tunis, AGERPRES, 2/8/1988—Warm messages were exchanged in Tunis between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Republic of Tunisia, who was congratulated on his election to the office of president of the Democratic Constitutional Assembly of Tunisia.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on the secretary-general of the Democratic Constitutional Assembly of Tunisia, Abderrahim Zouari, by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represented the Romanian Communist Party to the extraordinary congress of the Democratic Constitutional Assembly of Tunisia.

Turkish Ships Leave Port of Constanta

AU0308185188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1716 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/8/1988—In the morning of 3 August the Turkish military ships "Yucetepe" and "Aadatepe" that called at the Port of Constanta left the Romanian territorial waters.

During their stay in Romania, the crew visited historical monuments, cultural establishments and tourist spots in Constanta Municipality and on the Romanian Black Sea coast.

European Security and Cooperation Discussed

AU0208151288 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1307 GMT 2 Aug 88

["For Security and Cooperation in Europe"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 2/8/1988—"SCINTEIA" daily surveys in its 2 August issue the defining orientations of the activity Romania has been carrying on for security in Europe, for a broad cooperation among all the states of the continent in the years since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. Here are excerpts from this commentary.

There is a great difference between Europe of yesterday and of today. Rebuilt from ruins, it covered a sinuous road deeply marked by the period of the "cold war," by divisions and adversities, many critical moments to enter a period when confrontation gradually made room for dialogue as an expression of the understanding of the role and responsibility of the European states and peoples, of Europe as a whole, in safeguarding world peace.

A retrospect of this period strongly highlights the distinct place Romania held in this process, its contribution to initiating the process of normalizing inter-European relations, to the very crystallization of the concept of European security. Recalling the content of the Helsinki Final Act, a document justifiably considered a true "charter of Europe," one can easily identify numerous Romanian contributions which at that time—we must say it if truth is to be observed—were received with restraint by some of the participants. The new principles of interstate relations, the well-known "decalogue" of the Helsinki Final Act, essentially comprise the principles advanced by Romania. The inclusion in the Final Act of the all-European conference of a distinct sub-chapter on the "measures meant to ensure the application of the new principles" is also a result of Romanian initiatives and intense efforts. We should also mention that the most difficultly accepted chapter of the document, that on the "military dimension" of the European security, and the measures of building up security and confidence respectively, was drafted and perseveringly promoted by Romania. Numerous Romanian ideas and proposals can also be identified in all the other chapters of the Final Act.

Related to the provisions of the Final Act of the first all-European conference, the achievements scored so far highlight the undeniable truth that the "Helsinki spirit" has proved its viability over these years asserting itself in the European political climate.

Nevertheless, the evolutions—but also the involutions—registered show that achievements are far from the European peoples' expectations and aspirations. The first question that arises inevitably is whether the peoples of the continent feel safer today than in the year of the Helsinki conference. And the answer cannot shun the reality that at this time the number of nuclear weapons of all kinds stockpiled in Europe is incomparably larger. Conventional arsenals have also increased following the assimilation of arms which incorporate the latest gains of science and technology becoming almost as dangerous as the arms of mass destruction.

Certainly, within these developments, stress should be laid on the particular significance of the Soviet-American accord on the limitation of intermediate and shorter range missiles the application of which will lead to the liquidation of a whole series of nuclear weapons from our geographical space. But this is just a first step, a still modest step in consideration of the fact that the reductions stipulated refer to only 3-4 percent of the total nuclear arsenals and that some countries work to make up for these cuts by developing their own arsenals.

The problem number one of Europe, just as of mankind as a whole, is in Romania's opinion the adoption of comprehensive measures conducive to the diminution and removal of the nuclear threat. The nuclear weapons concern all the peoples of the world. And all of them are called upon to work more resolutely for the definite liquidation of nuclear weapons from Europe, from the whole planet.

A Europe of full security and peace also means a Europe in which conventional arms, troops and military spending are brought to an ever lower level. In this respect Romania attaches great importance to the calling of the conference on conventional disarmament in Europe, a conference which makes the object of the consultations among the countries in the two military alliances—the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty—and which arrests the attention of the Vienna all-European conference. In Romania's outlook, such a conference, which should be attended by all the European states, should agree, in a first stage, upon a substantial reduction, of at least 20 per cent, of conventional weapons. As is known, the disarmament programme proposed by Romania stipulates a 50 per cent cut in conventional weapons until the year 2000—a fully attainable goal if all states manifest the necessary political will. As far as it is concerned, Romania has proved through facts, on the basis of the decision made by the whole people at the referendum of 1986, its determination to go along this line, unilaterally reducing its arms, troops and military spending by five per cent.

A Europe of peace and security—the Europe for which Romania militates—also presupposes a broad development of cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other areas of joint interest. The developments of the 13 years elapsed since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act prove that, under the influence of the provisions of that document, of the pledges assumed by the participating states, inter-European cooperation has intensified and broadened. Nonetheless, it is still not up to the peoples' expectations, if we consider the economic and technical-scientific potential of the states on the continent, the existing availabilities, as well as the demands of the present epoch which presuppose a settlement, through concerted efforts, of the problems confronting the European and world economy, stringent social, environmental and other problems. It is in this context that falls the aggregate of proposals advanced by Romania at the Vienna all-European conference.

The sinuous course of the process of achieving European security, more recent developments, the debates at the Vienna meeting, confirm how necessary a new way of thinking and approaching the problems in Europe, the world problems in general is, as President Nicolae Ceausescu stresses. The great lesson of Helsinki was exactly the understanding of the need for joint work, beyond differences of social system, of political and philosophical opinions and conceptions, to overcome the division of the continent, for a united Europe with the strict observance of states' diversity, as independent and sovereign states. The fact that some Western countries insistently try to elude essential problems of inter-European cooperation and security, giving pride of place to aspects related to internal laws and regulations—that is one of the basic principles of respect for the inherent rights of national sovereignty—shows that the old way of thinking and acting from positions of confrontation still manifests and that the European peoples' aspirations and fundamental interests will be met only if such positions are given up and constructive steps are taken with the strict observance of the pledges agreed upon in the Helsinki Final Act.

Consistent with its principled policy, "SCINTEIA" writes in conclusion, Socialist Romania works and will further work, as the president of the republic stressed, for a constructive cooperation among all the Helsinki Final Act signatory states, with a high sense of responsibility for Europe's future—a future of peace, full security, understanding and cooperation to which all the peoples of the continent aspire.

Ceausescu Chairs Executive Committee Meeting

AU0308190488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 3 Aug 88

["Meeting of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/8/1988—On 3 August the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party chaired a meeting of the CC of the RCP which examined a report on the fulfilment of the plan for July and the measures for the integral implementation of the plan for August, the third quarter of this year and for 1988 as a whole.

The data supplied showed that positive results were scored while fulfilling the July plan. However, in several sectors short-falls continued to manifest which made achievements be not up to the existing demands and possibilities.

Stressing that measures should urgently be taken to eliminate the shortcomings, the party general secretary insisted on the need to create appropriate conditions in each branch, in each central department and enterprise, inclusive of agriculture, for the integral fulfilment of this month's plan, of the plan for the third quarter and for 1988.

The Executive Political Committee analysed a report on the evolution of the main demographic phenomena in the first semester of 1988 compared with the first semester last year.

The data supplied show that in the first half of 1988 the natural growth of the population was bigger than in the same period last year both on the whole and in 1,000 inhabitants. The birth rate keeps, generally, at the same level, while general and infantile death rate is lower than last year.

The Executive Political Committee asked the higher health council, the Ministry of Health, the leading health units, all decision makers in the domain to analyse concretely, in each county, the way in which the Romanian party and state policy is implemented in the sphere of demography and take further adequate measures for the citizens' health protection, a higher birth rate and lower general and infantile mortality, for a more marked natural growth of the population.

The Executive Political Committee also debated and solved questions related to the international activity.

During the meeting the Executive Political Committee also solved routine questions of the party and state activity.

Details on Pay Increase in Industrial Branches

AU0408075888 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 2 August carries, under the headline "Telling Proof of the Party's Profoundly Humane Policy of Improving the People's Well-Being," a 2,000-word report made up of three tables illustrating how the recent pay increase is being applied in the machine building and electrical engineering industries beginning 1 August 1988.

According to the report, "in the machine building and electrical engineering industries the incomes of skilled and unskilled workers with a base pay lower than 2,000 lei ($1 equals 15.6 lei according to the November 1986 official exchange rate) will be increased beginning 1 August."

Thus, a skilled worker's lowest base pay before the increase was 1,828 lei and the highest was 1,984 lei, while after the increase the lowest base pay is 2,248 lei and the highest is 2,385 lei.

An unskilled worker's lowest base pay before the increase was 1,554 lei and the highest was 1,945 lei, while after the increase the lowest base pay is 2,043 lei and the highest is 2,414 lei.

The tables end with the following note: "The increased base pay also incorporates compensations granted in conformity with State Council Decrees No 46/1982 and 240/1982.

"In case plan tasks have not been fulfilled, remuneration will be paid in conformity with legal provisions."

New Power Unit Connected to National Grid

AU0208110688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 2 Aug 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/8/1988—The second 50 MW turbogenerator of the Oradea-2 thermoelectric power station, one of the most important power objectives in the programme of this five-year period, was connected to Romania's national grid. It adds to the 12 power generating units which went on line since the beginning of the year (totalling 295 MW installed generating power), among which 3 turbogenerators of 50 MW at the thermopower stations Iasi-2, Holboca, Drobeta Turnu-Severin and Bucharest-Progresul.

Important thermoelectric and district heating units are now being built and assembled at Turceni (unit No 8), Drobeta Turnu-Severin (unit No 4), Craiova-2 (unit No 2), Iasi-2 (Holboca, unit No 3), Suceava (unit No 2), Bucharest-Progresul (unit No 3) and Brasov, Bacau and Timisoara.

44 power units—12 thermopower and 32 waterpower stations are under construction.

This year, according to the plan, the total electric energy production is to be by 12 percent higher than the 1987 production and almost double as to 1972.

The Romanian industry of power equipment—including for the implementation of the nuclear-electric programme—boasts tens of enterprises the most important being the Bucharest heavy-duty machine enterprise, the Resita machine-construction enterprise, the "Vulcan" enterprise of Bucharest. It provides most of the equipment needed to build electric power stations.

FEC Announces Increases in Prices

Cooking Oil, Bread Prices Up

LD0308220588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Summary] Belgrade, 3 Aug (TANJUG)—The FEC made a number of decisions on prices at sessions held yesterday and today. A statement from the Federal Secretariat for Information says that some changes are to be made in the way in which the prices of electricity, natural gas, oil, coal, railway transport, and postal services are formulated. The price of cooking oil is to go up by 66 percent, though soya and rape seed oil will go down 15 percent. Manufacturers of sunflower seed oil will be subsidized, receiving 381 dinars per liter, while manufacturers of rape seed and soya bean oil will receive 324 dinars per liter. Flour type-850 will go up to a maximum of 390 dinars per kilogram. The price of bread made of this type of flour will rise to a maximum of 380 dinars a kilogram. Milk prices for consumers will be held at their present levels by subsidizing manufacturers of pasteurized milk, who will receive 186.5 dinars per liter.

Train Transport Prices Raised

LD0308160988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1437 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Summary] Belgrade, 3 Aug (TANJUG)—The Community of Yugoslavia Railways announced today that train fares and the cost of transporting goods by rail would go up by between 39 and 70 percent as of 5 August this year. First class fares are to go up 53 percent and second class fares 39 percent, while accommodation in sleeping cars and couchettes is to go up by 70 percent. The price rises have been approved by the FEC.

Mikulic, Ceranic Hold Sarajevo Talks

LD0108205688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2010 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 1 Aug (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic held talks in Sarajevo this evening with Marko Ceranic, and a group of Executive Council members. A statement for the press says that consideration was given to the current economic situation and issues connected with the realization of this year's socioeconomic development of the republic in the context of the implementation of economic policy measures.

According to the statement, particular attention was devoted to the position of and possibilities for advancing industrial production and increasing exports, and to relevant activities. Specific difficulties which have been faced recently by industry, particularly some branches such as nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, and by the sociopolitical community in Bosnia-Hercegovina were discussed. There was also discussion of the efforts being made to overcome these difficulties at the republic and country levels.

Mikulic Pays Visits to Macedonian Sites

Visits Power Plant

LD3107153188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Summary] Bitola, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—In connection with the 85th anniversary of the Ilinden uprising, the national holiday of the Macedonian people, the Bitola No 3 thermoelectric power station and other facilities in the framework of the second phase of the construction of this mining and electricity generating combine were officially opened today.

At a formal meeting, which was attended by FEC President Branko Mikulic and other guests, Gligorie Gogovski, president of the Executive Council of the Macedonian Assembly, gave a speech.

The Bitola No 3 plant has a capacity of 210 megawatts. The second phase of construction in which a total of 336 billion dinars was invested, has also expanded lignite production at the complex from 4 million tons to 6 million tons per year. The complex provides 73 percent of Macedonia's electricity and is one of the five biggest thermoelectrical plants in Yugoslavia.

Visits Printing Works

LD3107165788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] Bitola, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic, within the ambit of his working visit to Bitola and accompanied by republican and municipal senior officials, visited Kiril Georgievski's Miken printing works, which is one of the local small businesses. Mikulic demonstrated special interest in the opportunities created in the Bitola municipality for the development of small businesses and a way out of the current economic crisis. Geogievski said that he employs 10 workers and that he is willing to employ as many again, but the regulations did not allow him to do so.

After paying this visit, Branko Mikulic had brief talks with the representatives of the republic and of the municipality on current tasks of the social and political development of Macedonia and Bitola.

Vice President Dolanc Addresses Ulcinj Aktiv

AU0208144988 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 88 p 4

[Danilo Erakovic report: "Political, and Not Classical Strikes"]

[Text] Ulcinj, 24 Jul—Briefing the members of the Ulcinj socioeconomic aktiv about the stances of the last SFRY Presidency session on the implementation of economic and constitutional reforms, Stane Dolanc, vice president of the SFRY Presidency (who has been visiting Titograd, Bar, Ulcinj, Ivangrad, and some other towns in

Montenegro since last Friday), said that "it was not possible to properly assess the situation in any of our republics, provinces, or communes without taking into account the Yugoslav component of every situation and every place." According to Dolanc, the way of thinking and political reasoning, which will preclude "concern for personal interests and neglect of Yugoslav interests," will eventually prevail.

The impression is that these views were well received and that they encouraged those present to ask Stane Dolanc several questions and in this way lengthened the informal speeches made by Luka Djakanovic, president of the Ulcinj Assembly, and Aleksandar Janinovic, president of the communal LC committee. The discussion was livelier than ordinary discussions among local officials and comrades from higher forums. Revolutionaries Vlado Strugar, Andro Mugosa, Luka Knezevic, and Andrija Petricevic asked Dolanc (although he had already spoken about it in his speech) to explain in more detail the reasons for visits by dissatisfied workers and citizens to Belgrade and the SFRY Assembly. They wanted to know whether this meant that they did not have enough confidence in their communal, provincial, and republican leaderships. Paying tribute to the press for speeding up the process of revealing many cases that were kept quiet, Mugosa asked how it was possible that some gatherings are still being kept away from the public's eyes. Petricevic asked whether by going to Belgrade the workers are in fact expressing their indignation toward everything, including their incompetent local leaderships, or whether they are expressing confidence in the Federation. The unavoidable questions of Kosovo, the "behavior" in Slovenia, the possibility of realizing constitutional changes, nationalism, and so forth were also discussed. Luka Knezevic asked if differentiation in the top Yugoslav leadership is possible, and when would it take place.

Without Destructive Behavior [subhead]

Briefing those present about the SFRY Presidency's efforts to overcome major economic problems as soon possible, Stane Dolanc stressed that the state president's firm belief was that the economic reform must be carried out, regardless of the fact that prior to adopting the intervention law on personal incomes, we did not devise a program of social welfare policy that should be a part of the economic policy rather than of the social welfare policy. This law has already become an obstacle because it does not stimulate production. According to Dolanc, the State Presidency views it necessary to carry out constitutional changes that would result in Serbia having a unified defense, security, judiciary, and foreign policy on the whole territory of the republic. Moreover, the Presidency holds the view that destructive behavior toward people and property in the whole of Yugoslavia must not be allowed.

We will try, Dolanc said, to achieve this through democratic means. In doing this we could be only prevented by, which is to say forced to use other means by above all anticommunist forces, the inability, and the lack of will on the part of various system's mechanisms from successfully realizing our political, social, and economic tenets in a timely manner. Therefore, if we do not exploit all the values and advantages of socialist self-managing democracy and resolve social and economic problems and constitutional changes, we will be forced to resort to some other means.

Enemy Is Using "Trains" [subhead]

Speaking about the inability of certain organs, the system, and even the LC to more rapidly and effectively resolve complex social problems, Dolanc mentioned the more and more frequent visits by workers and citizens to the SFRY Assembly to look for a solution to their problems.

As a rule, in the greatest number of cases, Dolanc said, peoples' demands were met only after they had applied pressure. The problems were resolved, if they were resolved, by local organs and the work organizations themselves. From this one can conclude that local organs and organizations did not previously involve themselves in time, and that in their political sleepiness and bureaucratic conceitedness they neglected what they should have done before. Incompetent managers on the shop floor are "sending" workers to Belgrade, and this later receives special political weight. It is good, Dolanc stressed, that because of such passive attitudes some officials have already been replaced, and in my view this should become practice.

Speaking about the character of strikes and other "marches," Dolanc observed that these are no longer classical workers' demands for a pay increase, and that they are not only that, but are also political programs with clear demands for the situation to be improved. Dolanc stressed that various enemies are trying to jump on the "train" of actions by workers and honest citizens who are forced to do this. It is therefore necessary to distinguish what is what, and who is who in these "movements."

We should also have no illusions that everything could be regarded as a partially nationalist euphoria, Dolanc said. We are talking about a typical anticommunism which includes all nationalists, separatists, and enemies of other kinds. In this way anticommunists betrayed both national and what could be called a nationalist cause.

Dolanc said that the belittling of our revolution is increasingly evident, and that the enemy is not afraid of openly attacking Tito and his work.

[The following passage appears boxed within the body of the item]

Cominformist Way of Thinking [subhead]

Answering the question whether differentiation will soon take place among the top leadership, Dolanc said:

Some form of differentiation will certainly take place. It is, in fact, already present. However, in our case it is being slowed down, made difficult, and is even hindered by the always present Cominformist way of thinking according to which every cadre change means cadres' political liquidation. This is why places for more capable people are more difficult to come by.

Without Sound Logic [subhead]

Commenting on the question about separatists' increasingly vociferous demands in some parts of the country, and the claims that some people are being exploited, Dolanc said:

Such demands, however illogical they may be, are not innocent. What would, for instance, Slovenia be in West Europe in terms of its economy? Dolanc asked. He answered: It would be approximately the same as Kosovo is in Yugoslavia.

LCY Working Group Members Listed

LD0108163588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] Belgrade, Aug (TANJUG)—Since some information media published the incomplete composition of the working group which was chosen at the 16th session of the LCY Central Comittee to establish the tasks in connection with the public confrontations between individual Central Committee members, we have been asked by the Propaganda and Information Activity Commission of the LCY Central Committee Presidium to say that the following have been elected into the working group: Someon Buncic, Milo Dukanovic, Vinko Hafner (group chairman), Ivo Karamarko, Blagoja Mitanovski, Borislav Odadzic, Nikola Stojanovic, Ali Sukrija, and Dobrivoje Vidic.

Kosovo LC Member Discusses Duties of LCY

LD0308190688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] Pristina, Aug 3 (TANJUG)—Halting the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, helping the return of those who had already left, stabilizing inter-nationality relations and ensuring constitutionality and legality are the main tasks we were obliged to carry out at the latest plenary session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee, Presidency member of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo Azem Vlasi said today.

Vlasi was speaking at a session of the Presidency of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. He said that different views of the situation in that Yugoslav province, which is part of the Republic of Serbia, expressed at the 16th session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee last week, need not necessarily cause concern. There are different views and incongruous stands on other questions, vital for the country's development, said Vlasi. He said that unity cannot be created by voting, nor can it be imposed by force. It can only be achieved through common action, said Vlasi. He assessed as favourable the fact that Yugoslav Communists were unanimous in adopting the immediate tasks in the struggle to resolve the situation in Kosovo.

The LCY Central Committee Plenum in Belgrade on July 29 and 30 recommended to the competent organs of the federation to make security service more efficient in order to put an end to the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province under pressure from Albanian chauvinists and separatists and prevent them from achieving their objective of making Kosovo an ethnically pure region. The LCY Central Committee also obliged all party organs in the country to raise the question of politically responsibility of their officials for impaired unity and inefficiency in the struggle against the counterrevolution by Albanian separatists that has lastged since 1981.

The member of Kosovo's top party leadership said that the Communists of the province will categorically demand that those responsible for the situation in the province be relieved of their posts. However, the Kosovo Communists, he said, refuse to join the campaign of attacks against the leaderships and officials in other parts of the country.

Vlasi said that Albanians, as majority population in the province, should be the guarantors of better human relations, adding that the entire country should help them achieve this.

In the debate, Albanian members of the provincial committee presidency pointed out that leading provincial officials, including Kolj Siroka, Azem Vlasi and Rahman Morina, had been unjustly labelled at the last party plenum.

Siroka said that there were attempts to "defame those who were at the centre of the vehement and uncompromising showdown with the Albanian separatists in 1968 and 1981" and wondered who was attacking these cadres today and why.

The Albanian members of the Kosovo leadership concluded that the unjustified criticism of Kosovo cadres helped to fan anti-Albanian and anti-Serb feelings in the province.

They also condemned rallies of Serbs and Montenegrins which had recently spread to other parts of the country. They said that pure ethnic gatherings were harmful and unacceptable because they were aimed against the multinational make-up of Kosovo and the country at large.

The Serb and Montenegrin members of the presidency for their part disagreed that non-Albanians enjoyed protection today nor that some Kosovo officials were being called arbitrarily.

LCY Plenum Made 'Expected' Move

AU0308142688 Novi Sad DNEVNIK in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 88 p 5

[N. Cvetkovic commentary: "The Expected Move By the LCY Central Committee"]

[Text] It cannot be said that the last meeting of the LCY Central Committee has really ended even though it lasted somewhat longer than 20 hours, so one should not rush too quickly into appraisals of whether it was successful or not. (One should ignore the fact that until now there have been more than a few successful meetings, measured according to the number and the "revolutionary" noise of the words expressed!) It remains to be seen how the Central Committee members will discuss matters at their meeting which has already been scheduled for September and what they will do up until that day. They should quite certainly not turn August into a time of leisure, as they must more rapidly find ways to establish united assessments of our political and economic circumstances and, indeed, to establish responsibility for the present state of these circumstances. Only such an assessment can be the basis of united action in saving the free, independent, and self-managing socialist Yugoslavia. The last meeting of the LCY Central Committee showed that these words are in fact no exaggeration.

Many politically experienced people awaited this Central Committee meeting with great anticipation, knowing that in some cases the views of its members on not only the Kosovo drama (the demonstrations in Novi Sad are only one of its elements) are in no way the same. After the night that was spent by a large part of our country's adult population in front of the television or by the radio, with more or less general satisfaction that they could see Central Committee members at work, different moods permeated the public. There was both disappointment and new hope. Nothing happened at the session which many people, either justifiably or not, expected to happen. This could or could not be a good thing, depending on who is viewing all these events, but one thing is certainly good: The Central Committee made a move which was expected by all those who managed, in this heated moment, to think with a cool head and who did not give into political passions, but judged the events according to reason. In setting up a working group of its members to examine all the facts concerning the current conflict between the leaderships of the LCs of Serbia and Vojvodina, the Central Committee has, in fact, also most sharply condemned the whole campaign which was initiated in part of the public, of mainly Serbia, against certain political officials from Vojvodina and even against members of the LCY Central Committee as well. It is obvious that this verdict should not be taken as the attitude of the Central Committee that its members are "untouchable" and that no criticism should be leveled at them for supposedly not doing anything of any good. This in no way means that the Central Committee wants the public to be particularly considerate toward it (as one would otherwise have to bear in mind that as a rule the exponents of such demands are very inconsiderate toward others....) It is a question of the Central Committee having expressed its conviction that criticism that is reduced to the interminable repetition of unsubstantiated accusations which thus represent insolent curses and insults and the unconcealed desire to make "heads roll," is suited to a truly democratic and responsible society. Such criticism has never been a path to the truth and a way of justly evaluating people. It could never be that because it has always been and can only be the means of a dirty political struggle.

Honestly speaking, such a struggle is not exactly unknown on our territory. It has also happened before that a rumor has gone, it is unimportant where it started, from meeting to meeting, from committee to committee, and from bar to bar. Like a snowball which rolls downhill and becomes bigger and heavier, destroying everything in its path and spoiling people's destinies, regardless of whether they are political or economic officials, artists, or so-called ordinary people. In fact, because of these experiences, in order to really become the leading political force, the LC must ensure that the rules of the political game are upheld, rules which correspond to the degree of the civilized development of society.

DELO Views Plenum

AU0308145388 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 30 Jul 88 p 3

[Boris Jez commentary: "Confusion Can Be Dangerous"]

[Text] One gets the impression that the 1-hour offensive at the beginning of the federal party plenum on Kosovo yesterday was organized. Several Central Committee members requested that the LCY Central Committee Presidium report on how it acted regarding the situation that arose after the "visit" by Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins to Novi Sad be withdrawn from the agenda.

Their chief argument was that the events in Novi Sad and afterward could not be taken out of the entire internal political context: If one speaks about them, one should also discuss other similar "marches," strikes, the situation in Slovenia, the conduct of certain Vojvodina officials, and so forth.

There is some logic in this, but it is obvious even at first sight that there is something going on behind the scenes. The speeches by the Central Committee members were "garnished" by reproaches to the Presidium, particularly because of its work behind closed doors, because it did not inform the Central Committee about its discussions, and other things. One cannot overlook the fact that the

week before, at a 2-day closed session of the Presidium, some people, for example Dusan Ckrebic and Slobodan Milosevic, advocated that the session should be public.

Although the linking of these facts may turn out to be an arbitrary, unfounded conclusion, there must be something behind the "proposals" that the discussion about the Novi Sad events should be linked with the strikes, Slovenia, and other events.

All of these events are of course elements of the present internal political situation in Yugoslavia, but it should be admitted that what is going on in Slovenia is completely different from the events in Kosovo. If one were to mix it all together for party scrutiny, the "Slovene syndrome" could suddenly assume proportions that we may only guess about, and some light could fall on the Kosovo problem that might "reveal" something new.

If we mix together the red and the blue colors, which separately are quite pleasant, we will obtain something dark and unpleasant, and we may doubt both colors.

Excessive worry about the fate of Yugoslavia may easily turn into demagoguery, and in all its variations it ultimately tends to lead to radical solutions, extraordinary measures, and so on. The political mixture of Kosovo, Slovenia, Novi Sad, strikes, et cetera may well conceal the view of the true essence of each individual internal political problem.

Perhaps some people want precisely such a mixture so that they may more easily carry out their intentions, for instance in connection with the Constitution, the reform in the economic field, in the political system, and so forth.

BORBA Views Plenum

AU0308151488 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Aug 88 p 2

[Dragan Bisenic commentary: "Warning From a 'Queen of England'"]

[Text] "We in the LCY and its Presidium must critically say that last year we did not do enough for the implementation of our own conclusions. We did not assess what had been done frequently enough and precisely enough, and did not insist on responsibilities." These concluding remarks by Stipe Suvar in his speech at the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum shed additional light on the otherwise accepted political formula that "positive results have been achieved in Kosovo, but that situation is not improving." There can be no doubt: The situation in and connected with Kosovo is therefore deteriorating in a tendentious way.

If this is the present state of affairs, why, then, has responsibility been lacking? Why was responsibility for the generally poor results not established at the last LCY Central Committee Plenum?

Since the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium are satisfied with the admission that they "did not do and have not done enough to implement their own conclusions," it is quite natural that every segment, all the way down to local communes, has tried to preserve the protective mask of this somewhat excusatory formula, which has retained a method for marking successes. The right not to carry out what had been agreed has almost become a legitimate part of political practice. This right gives "sinners" a chance to correct their mistakes, to promise that they will certainly do more and better in the future. Ultimately, this guarantees their right to repeat mistakes, to retain the acquired right to irresponsibility behind a facade of sin and repentance, and to remain passive and implement only what suits them.

Unfortunately, Kosovo is not a testing ground that could withstand the victorious formulas of failure. It would be in order if one could back up the saying that "much has been done...but this is not enough." There is never enough success. Even after 1 year—just because of the right to be irresponsible that has been won—the key stance of the Ninth LCY Plenum is acutely topical: "Unity of ideology and action must be fully established in the LCY as a whole, both in terms of elaborating and realizing the Yugoslav program for solving Kosovo's problems, and in terms of assessing and approaching specific problems and in realizing the set tasks." Therefore, when Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, made the otherwise noteworthy statement that the "rest of Yugoslavia" was and still is far removed from the Kosovo drama, that it has continued to abide "more or less by its proclamations and routine obligations to financially help undeveloped parts," it sounded almost like the helpless presentation of consequences.

The Central Committee has adopted its "direct tasks" for action in Kosovo and in connection with it. The final version of these has not been made public yet. It is perhaps a good sign that the draft of this document stated that, by September this year, all party leaderships must evaluate what they and their communes have done for the implementation of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum conclusions and for the implementation of the Yugoslav program for Kosovo. It is also good that the following was stated: "We should establish the personal and collective responsibility of all those who, because of irresponsible attitudes toward their obligations, because of opportunistic retreating, obstructions, incompetence, and insufficient readiness to fight problems did not realize certain tasks...."

If this stance is adopted, but there are no tangible results and responsibilities for opportunism and failures after September, the LCY Central Committee should immediately stop discussing Kosovo and piling "direct tasks" on the conclusions. It should publicly hold a discussion about itself. Or it should call others, if others are responsible for bad final results, to bear responsibility.

The party leaderships should not be better protected from objective responsibility than the FEC. And the higher they are, the less protected they should be.

The "right" to implement only what suits some equally hinders the situation in Kosovo and the change in the overall situation in the country, primarily because leaderships have reserved this kind of political comfort for themselves.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium concluded twice that "suitable measures should be undertaken to prevent the visit of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins to Novi Sad." And, after the clash between Belgrade and Novi Sad had taken place, it concluded that further polarization should be halted. None of these three conclusions have been sufficiently respected. The working group was set up at the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum with the aim of only establishing the facts in the "public confrontation among party leaderships and the LCY Central Committee members, and proposing measures concerning responsibility." Therefore, it is still unclear whether this working group will deal with this matter either. If this happens, the basic relationship between the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Presidiums of the republican and provincial LC organizations will remain unclarified—will democratic centralism finally start from the top of the LCY downwards, will the "lower" party leaderships remain untouchable, and will the return in our republican and provincial offices continue to mean return to the "empire of freedom?"

If the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium agree to that, this will certainly raise the question: Did they have the right to exchange the position of the Yugoslav party center for the role of one who is responsible for more or less the sound views of principles that are not as binding as "consensus laws," of one who has as much influence as the Queen of England? If this happens, we will soon realize that the sad and difficult (Kosovo) situation cannot be changed through an occasional burst of increasingly sharp words about the increasingly thin results, because this can only create a "field of turbulence" in which the readily available means are not used, and in which the tasks set by the LCY Central Committee are continuously challenged and watered down in both the party and the country.

However paradoxical it may sound, perhaps the greatest significance of this "plenum on Kosovo" lies in the fact that it has shown that the Kosovo problems will not be successfully resolved until proper responsibility has been established for what has not been done, until responsibility for final results enters the LCY, and until its leaderships become liable to the law on responsibility in the name of which, when the situation deteriorates, one can expect the "fall of the government" or the FEC's collective resignation. Therefore, it is only encouraging that, for instance, at the 16th plenum the delegates questioned the responsibility of Bosko Krunic, previous president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the Presidium itself, for what they did not do to change the situation in Kosovo and to implement the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum, in other words, for poor results. This call should be separated from those that accuse Krunic of factionalism, separatism, and "domestic treason." Bosko Krunic could not have changed the situation in Kosovo alone but, as the president, he must be responsible for the final outcome, because if he and the Presidium encountered obstacles in achieving more—and more could have and should have been achieved—they should have said so, and should have asked for the help of the LCY Central Committee.

Slovene Youth Organization Monitors Officials

LD2807170788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 28 Jul 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 28 Jul (TANJUG)—Though it is not its duty to appoint or replace political or state officials, the youth organization has the power to check their work and this is what it will do. This was stated at the first session of the Slovene Socialist Youth Organization [SSO] Republican Conference Presidium in its new composition, in keeping with the stands of the "political assessment of antireform forces." It will in fact strive to gather enough relevant information on the activity of individuals who in its opinion are not trusted by the public and should leave their functions.

For the time being, it was said, it is above all a matter of an "attempt to cast light on the political background of the trial before the Military Court of Ljubljana," that is, a unique disclosing of "files" of a handful of Slovene leaders, who are considered to be eminent "representatives of antireform forces."

First of all, following a minute of silence, the target of a "roll-call" was Tomaz Ertl, republican secretary for internal affairs of Slovenia, who has been criticized for avoiding replying to some questions and statements in connection with the arrest of Jansa and Tasic, as well as for "participating in mysterious meetings with Colonel General Visnjic." The Slovene Youth Organization does not have a good opinion of the Slovene Assembly leadership either, especially of President Miran Potrc and Stance Dolanc. Dolanc ought to withdraw from his function, stated Zoran Taler in the discussion, if it is true that he gets outvoted too frequently in the SFRY Presidency.

During the discussion a proposal was voiced whereby the highest-ranking state and army bodies should be sent a protest because of so-called attacks on Slovenes in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], but this was rejected. Jozwef Skolc, president of the Slovene SSO Republican Conference, as well as Mauricj Olenik, who are doing their military service, think that such a thing could not be done on the basis of rumors alone. If there are such cases they should be examined in cooperation with the

youth organization in the YPA and action taken on the basis of the findings, said Jozef Skolc, stressing that those responsible in the YPA are exerting genuine efforts in order that intranational relations in the YPA should be normal.

Instead of the above proposal an idea was supported whereby some kind of self-help should be organized in the Slovene SSO, through which individuals under pressure would be offered legal, financial, and other aid.

Daily Says Military Court 'Obeyed Law'

AU0208195188 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jul 88 p 9

[Bogdan Ibrajter commentary: "The Court Resisted Pressure"]

[Text] The so-called Jansa affair has been filling newspaper columns for months pushing many ostensibly more important issues into the background. Following this shameful case, the accused, who have already been sentenced by the Ljubljana Military Court, became media stars, classical antiheroes, the cause of many successful and some less successful analyses of everything that has been happening in our country. Their "credit" for this seems to be negligible: They are the protagonists of the already proven and sanctioned criminal act. This is too little for their unexpected public prominence. This is too banal for the storm that subsequently took place.

Today, it is perhaps most important to examine what is behind all this, what forces are hiding behind the fog and smoke of the self-proclaimed democratization and marching "to Europe" and what are the real relations between official reactions, denials, support, and haphazardness which have been, with the unhappy example of the serious criminal act, determining the pace and tone of the mood and reactions to the investigation and the trial.

The genesis of the movement in favor of those on the other side of the law has its "undisputable" theoretical support and written history in the alleged lessons and utopian visions of Taras Kermauner, Spomenka Hribar, Viktor Blazic, and others. This is all well-known, but let us remind ourselves: The above mentioned are certainly the most belligerent and militant supporters of a democracy, which does not tolerate alternatives or views outside the offered framework. They were the first to speak about the coup, they wrote insultingly about the "Turkish" South and delightedly about the North, and they addressed Europe with lackey flattery. A separatist dream is not hidden in their written "works," and the Yugoslav Army is certainly not a part of this dream. "Theoreticians" recommended its abolition which would be preceded by the creation of a republican army. Before this—the concept of civilian instead of military service. Behind all this, MLADINA is calling for disobedience and unrest. There are countless articles, which in the most primitive way insult the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA].

The dilettante fabrication of a coup story did not withstand the test of time which continued on and brought new dimensions to the complacent activity of the "peace" movement. It is organized, but it still appears chaotic. Janez Jansa has become the first person protected by the "Committee for the Protection of Human Rights" and this committee rallies some people whose past is marked with many stains. They fight in the front rows for a stainless future; they are flag bearers of democracy. However, this is not enough; under their banner they gather the most prominent champions of the mass movement [nationalist movement in Croatia at the beginning of the seventies] and other notorious teachers of freedom...

Various people expressed doubt in everything: in the investigation procedure, the law, the Constitution, good intentions, principles, the composition of the court. Only their own skepticism was beyond doubt. A different opinion was termed undemocratic. The court proceedings were an opportunity for the pressures to reach their climax. The military court was denied legitimity, competence, and good intentions. A defendant who was free during the trial was making statements walking between a psychiatric clinic and the courtroom. Some forums expressed the wish that no pressures be made on the court and demanded a civilized behavior. The Committee for the Protection of Human Rights asked drivers to sound their horns when passing near the court. They did this and drove on and the Committee thanked them for their civilized behavior. The peak of such behavior was the "cultural meeting" which meant including politics in a grand fashion. Inspired by the meeting's nature and messages, some youths threw stones at the guard who was the same age as themselves. Buckets of dirty water were emptied on officers. MLADINA and Viktor Majer wrote that the Army threatens to abolish democracy in Slovenia. Serbo-Croatian was proclaimed to be unlawful and an unconstitutional language at the Military Court trial. Some delegates of the Slovene Assembly opened the debate with a minute of silence. Delegates were silent thus mourning the fate of the people who had violated the law. Even after the SFRY Presidency replied that there was no violation of law at the Ljubljana trial people insisted on their own version.

After all this we are not so sure that what is involved is an inclination toward democracy and a trial organized with a view toward cutting the wings to a "spring." Let us leave aside the applause and the patting on the back which can come from civilized Europe. They have their own version of freedom and are capable of using all possible means to protect it. After all, time does not fly that fast; hopefully we have not forgotten everything. Therefore, at the moment when we are threatened with division, one has to accept their congratulations for our

being at the peak of democracy with at least a little reservation. After all, it is a support to any kind of democracy when laws are obeyed consistently and not when they are denied.

Finally, let us not remain completely deaf and blind to the essence and meaning of all this. How is it that there was such a fierce and uncompromising attack against the YPA and its organs, even against the physical integrity of officers and soldiers? Was it all only incidental, were they only excesses or deeds by bums and drunken youths or was it something much worse? The people everywhere, throughout the country support the Army. According to all sources there is no doubt about that, and that truth is disliked by those people who see in the YPA a danger to their schemes of divisions and, perhaps, of some new borders.

Therefore, the trial is only an immediate cause for a public expression of intentions that are unacceptable in the very name of democracy. The people did not put pressure on the court, because the people do not want lawlessness, but the pressure came from those people who speak out, without authorization, in the name of the people.

Nevertheless, despite everything, the Military Court retained the expected level of dignity. It obeyed the law and conducted the trial according to the law although members of the bench were exposed to pressure from many sides, a pressure unprecedented in the annals of the court.

After all, in a legal and civilized state a court and not the defendant makes the decisions and the law is more important than the passions of the street. Those people who tried to suspend valid norms have no right to adorn themselves with democratic clothes.

The bizarreness of the final scene—in which the defendants were welcomed by a mass of manipulated and politicized citizens according to the kitsch scenario prepared in advance— was supplemented by strange statements of some official people.

These statements are all the stranger because in many points they are identical to the speeches the defendants made before the Military Court in the manner of the Speakers' Corner. Who knows whether what was involved was the same platform of the speeches or a coincidence. However, coincidences happen all too rarely.

Joint Chamber Session Adopts Conclusions

LD3007092788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 Jul (TANJUG)—Respect for economic and market laws, greater autonomy and responsibility for economic subjects, a realistic evaluation of production factors, and the further development of the system on self-managing bases, principles on which the fundamental guidelines of the economic system reform are based, were given comprehensive support in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces. The delegates today continued the debate begun late last night on the starting bases of the reform, and changes to the economic structure of Yugoslavia. [passage omitted] [transmission interrupted, TANJUG part three not received] [passage omitted]

The Chamber of Republics and Provinces, prior to the end of the session, adopted conclusions on the implementation of the program on Kosovo, identical to those adopted in the Federal Chamber.

The chamber adopted conclusions on the results of the pooling of labor and resources of organizations from developed and undeveloped republics and provinces via the Federation Fund, on the implementation of the social compact on special measures for the most rapid development of Kosovo, and on the realization of the program of measures for the economic and financial consolidation of the economy and the banks in Macedonia, Montenegro, and Kosovo. It was stressed that solutions should be found in the forthcoming changes to the economic system for removing the isolation of the economy within republican and provincial borders. Conditions should be created for increasing the reproductive scope of the economy as well as strengthening the interest of organizations for mutual association on the basis of income.

The FEC, it says in the conclusions, should prepare as soon as possible a complete proposal for the implementation of obligations contained in the social compact on the rapid development of Kosovo toward six large Kosovo collectives. [passage omitted]

The chamber ratified a memorandum on the agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy on the basis of which the Adriatic neighbor approved a loan of $420 million. Of this, nearly $250 million is a loan for a period of 20 years, with a symbolic interest rate of 1.7 percent, which means it is a form of aid. About $50 million is a gift, while the sum of $120 million is provided in the form of commercial loans with favorable conditions. [passage omitted]

The chamber adopted a decision on evaluating funds paid out by the republics and provinces in 1987 for overcoming the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro in 1979. These funds total of 23.98 billion. Of this, 3.19 billion dinars will be paid by Bosnia-Hercegovina; 1.36 billion by Macedonia; 4.10 billion by Slovenia; 5.54 billion by Serbia; 2.59 billion by Vojvodina; 6.19 billion by Croatia; 582.6 million by Kosovo; and 503.5 million dinars by Montenegro.

The law on financing the construction of the Brotherhood and Unity Highway and other roads in the country was not adopted. It was returned because there was no agreement reached on the supplementary proposal of the FEC. [passage omitted]

Radical Turnabout Urged on Payments

LD0308182388 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Text] If the 15 September the federal organs fail to make a radical turnabout in meeting their obligation regularly to cover foreign exchange differentials, the members of the Montenegrin Executive Council will have no choice but to step down. Vuko Vukadinovic, president of the republic's Executive Council, said this today during a conversation with representatives of the Boris Kidric iron works in Niksic. This, the largest collective in the republic, has found itself in serious financial difficulties due to delays in compensatory payment for foreign exchange differentials.

Institute Sends Report on AIDS to WHO

AU0108153988 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jul 88 p 11

[D. Marinkovic report: "A Total of 40 Cases in the Country"]

[Text] The Federal Health Protection Institute sent a report to WHO 2 days ago about the number of cases of AIDS in the country. Between September 1985 and the beginning of July this year, 40 victims were registered in Yugoslavia, of whom 20 have died. Since 31 March, when the Federal Commission for AIDS sent its last report to WHO, there have been only two new cases, which ranks our country among those in which the spread of the disease has been relatively limited. As regards the number and nature of the cases, Ireland, where there are 1.6 cases per million inhabitants, is in a similar situation. Switzerland and France are in the worst position, with 66 and 65 sufferers per million inhabitants respectively. Denmark, Belgium, and Holland, where the largest number of sufferers are homosexuals and bisexuals (up to 80 percent), also have high rates.

The largest number of cases in Yugoslavia are from the SR of Serbia (16 in Serbia proper and 2 in its provinces), followed by the SR of Croatia (12), the SR of Slovenia (2), and Bosnia and Hercegovina (2), while 2 cases involve foreigners. According to Dr Branko Pocek, president of the Federal AIDS Commission and Director of the Federal Health Protection Institute, the situation in neighboring countries is interesting. Albania has not admitted a single case of AIDS to WHO; Austria has 20 cases per million inhabitants; Bulgaria 0.1; Hungary 1; Italy 30; and Greece 10. These data are interesting, this expert observed, because this is the height of the tourist season, and it is noticeable that the proportion of victims is higher in other tourist countries than among us.

Even though the Federal Commission offered to prepare an information poster for all those who will be our guests this year, the tourist industry showed no interest in this, on the grounds that enough is already known about the disease and that both young and old are already aware that there is one form of protection—a tested sexual partner and care for one's own health.

Dizdarevic Continues Visit to Nigeria

Pays Visit to Niger

LD2907214488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] Minna, Niger, July 29 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav state Presidency Raif Dizdarevic today visited the federal state of Niger on the second day of his visit in Nigeria.

In the town of Abuja the president opened one in a series of transformer stations included in the programme of electrification of rural regions which is being carried out by the Yugoslav enterprise "Elektromontaza" of Ohrid.

In Minna, the capital of Niger, Dizdarevic met the representatives of Yugoslav economic organizations who informed him of their present and future deals in Nigeria. It was estimated during the talks that new joint economic enterprises would contribute to further improvement of economic relations between the two countries.

Simultaneously, the members of the Yugoslav delegation held talks in Lagos on improvement of economic relations and establishment of military cooperation between the two countries with several ministers. After one day break the Yugoslav president will tomorrow resume talks with Maj.-Gen. Ibrahim Babangida.

Dizdarevic, Babangida Speak

LD3107024888 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1927 GMT 30 Jul 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Lagos, July 30 (TANJUG)—The Non-aligned countries ask and urge the two super-powers to step up their efforts to rid the world of nuclear arms which threaten the survival of mankind, and appeal not only for nuclear disarmament, but also for a drastic decrease of all kinds of classical weapons, Nigerian President Babangida said this evening to the Yugoslav delegation, headed by Yugoslav Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic, which is visiting Lagos.

Babangida gave credit to United States President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev for the progress achieved in U.S.-Soviet relations and the signed agreements on decreasing their nuclear poteials.

Speaking to the Yugoslav delegation, Babangida expressed his deepest respect for the personality and (?role) of former Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito, who he said had significantly contributed to the founding and actions of the Movement of Nonaligned countries.

Babangida said he believed the promotion of Yugolav-Nigerian cooperation would continue to the mutual benefit of both countries, in accordance with the two countries' development programs. He mentioned a number of agri-industrial and electrification projects which should be realized in Nigeria by the year 1990.

Yugoslav President Dizdarevic said the two countries have a common strategic goal—to contribute to themselves and the world for which they strive with an even more intense and comprehensive bilateral cooperation.

Dizdarevic said it was logical that Yugoslavia and Nigeria, as two non-aligned and developing countries, are so concerned with the slow changes and sometimes also with the complete ignoring of the increasingly difficult position of the countries of the South.

Dizdarevic said some efforts and some changes were evident, but that it also could not be denied that there remained the problem of inequality, the difficult path to new technologies, the huge debts which burden several scores of countries, primarily the least developed.

The struggle for economic balance, as Dizdarevic said, is a struggle for the true democratization of international relations.

He said there is no question of vital importance to Africa, and thus the entire world, in which Nigeria's constructive activity has not been included.

Africa has given an enormous contribution to the process of constructing democratic relations in the world. It is objectively the Non-aligned Movement's greatest champion, Dizdarevic said.

The Yugoslav president said that the super power dialogue itself is not enough for a lasting relaxation of tensions in the world. It is necessary for all countries to be engaged in the democratization of international relations in which the Non-aligned Movement must play and active role.

Dizdarevic said the very movement of non-aligned countries has promoted peace and cooperation among peoples, security and equality in international relations, that every country and people decide their own fate, and not do so at the expense of or disregarding others, but through cooperation with other countries and in the interest of all the countries of the world which are becoming closer.

Dizdarevic Speaks at Dinner

LD3107040588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2028 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Lagos, 30 Jul (TANJUG)—In Nigeria we recognize an even greater potential partner among the nonaligned and developing countries, said Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at the beginning of his reply to the toast by the Yugoslav delegation's host, Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida. Adding that the two countries have a joint strategic goal, that of further contributing to each other and to the world for which they are fighting through even more intensive and meaningful cooperation, Dizdarevic said that he had assured himself personally on the subject of how successful examples of integrating their economies operate in practice.

"It is logical that, as two nonaligned and developing countries, we are so preoccupied with the slowness of change and occasionally the complete lack of understanding for the difficult and increasingly serious position of the countries of the economic south," the Yugoslav president said. Some efforts and changes, it is true, cannot be renounced, but it is also irrefutable that there continue to be problems of inequality, difficult access to new technologies, and huge debts, which affect many countries, above all the least developed ones.

As a result, Dizdarevic stressed, the struggle for economic balance in the world is the struggle for a just and true democratization of international relations. The arguments of the nonaligned and developing countries must be supported by what they can do for themselves.

Reliance on our own efforts is our strongest argument, Dizdarevic stressed.

Giving recognition to Nigeria for its involvement in solving the problems of Africa and in its contribution to the development of regional cooperation, he said that "there is no issue that vitally concerns Africa, as well as the whole world, in which the constructive action of your country is not involved."

"Africa has made an enormous contribution to the process of constructing democratic relations in the world. Objectively speaking, Africa is the main stronghold of nonalignment. Africa has its own specific features, but also great responsibility," Dizdarevic said, assessing that the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU are not only compatible, but to a very great extent have a shared purpose. The strengthening of the unity, solidarity, and role of the OAU also means the strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement as a whole.

"Today, too, he recalled, when the big powers have stated that there should be no nuclear conflict because there can be no victor, was this not an echo of the voice

of reason in which the nonaligned have been addressing the world since its inception? In this new atmosphere, he added, there also are new chances for resolving all the numerous world flashpoints and crises."

However, Dizdarevic emphasized, a mere dialogue between the superpowers is not sufficient for lasting detente. The involvement of all countries is necessary for the democratization of international relations, something in which the Nonaligned Movement must have an active role. He stressed that in this there is also a new opportunity for the movement, because all the time it has persisted in its original principles, encompassed all continents and two thirds of the countries and, by its political power, become not only an influential, but an uncircumventable factor in international relations.

"It is precisely the Nonaligned Movement that has promoted peace and cooperation between nations, and security and equality in international relations so that each country and people determine their own future, not to the detriment of others or separately from everyone, but through cooperation with others and in the interests of the world in which we are increasingly each other's neighbors.

"Today, on the threshhold of the 21st century, Dizdarevic said, it is increasingly difficult to find justification for any other behavior and or a different precept of international relations."

Stressing that changes in the world have a reciprocal effect on the Nonaligned Movement, the president of the Yugoslav Presidency said that it is therefore "vital that we examine and assess whether all our methods, mechanisms, and actions are commensurate with and in the spirit of this evidently new era. Some priorities should be defined more clearly and functioning made more effective and modern."

"I believe that the nonaligned countries, as hitherto, will together, through cooperation, find the right answers to these questions, answers to the new challenges that will be brought about by these and all further inevitable changes in the historical advancement of mankind," Raif Dizdarevic said. "Our view has always been orientated toward the future."

Lays Wreath at Monument

LD3107024088 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1505 GMT 30 Jul 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Lagos, July 30 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic placed a wreath on the monument to the Unknown Hero of Nigeria in Lagos today. Dizdarevic was accompanied by his host, Gen. Ibrahim Babangida.

The monument pays homage to all the national sacrifices of Nigerians during their long history, from the earliest times and the formation of the first kingdoms in the region, through colonial times and resistance to conquerors and up to World War Two.

The monument stands in a square in the most modern part of the city of Lagos. Crowds of people gathered around the monument during the festive ceremony and applauded to the two presidents.

The Nigerian press today devoted considerable attention to the visit of the Yugoslav delegation, headed by President Raif Dizdarevic. The DAILY STAR sets out the call to strengthen Yugoslav-Nigerian ties and sets out that the visit is a continuation of the exceptional work of President Tito.

The national concord concludes that Dizdarevic's visit comes at a time of important changes in international relations and will doubtless contribute to the stability of the development of political and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Leaders' Talks End

LD3107025688 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2054 GMT 30 Jul 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Lagos, July 30 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia and Nigeria seriously count on enriching their bilateral cooperation, President Raif Dizdarevic of Yugoslavia and President Babangida of Nigeria said in conclusion of their closing political talks at the State House here this evening.

After a two-hour exchange of opinions on the visit results and the results of previous talks between the two countries' delegations and teams of experts, Presidents Dizdarevic and Babangida agreed that there exist all conditions for cooperation between Yugoslavia and Nigeria to become more stable and richer. They also agreed that the dialogue between their two countries should continue, including top-level meetings. Within this context, Gen. Babangida accepted with true pleasure, as he himself said, the invitation to come to Yugoslavia.

At the final meeting of the two countries' delegations, Yugoslav President Dizdarevic evaluated his visit to Nigeria as very successful and said that he was impressed with coming to know the development of this great African country.

For his part, President Babangida voiced his satisfaction with seeing both sides come to the same convictions when the need is involved to have their cooperation develop still more dynamically.

Assessing the talks' results, President Babangida pointed out that it is goop that both countries are aware of their cooperation being of benefit to both sides, but of importance now is to also take concrete measures. Already next week, the Nigerian Government will put on its agenda a report on the visit and talks so as to adopt conclusions on concrete actions.

For Nigeria, Gen Babangida said, primary are the following three fields of economic cooperation: Electrical industry, agriculture and construction industry. Its needs are great and possibilities for including Yugoslavia are also so, particularly in the light of experience gained so far and the worth proven of Yugoslav work organisations.

In an exchange of views on international affairs, particular attention was paid to the problem of debts, solving the crisis in the south of Africa and a cessation of hostilities in the Iraq-Iran conflict.

The two presidents evaluated that it is indispensable that the non-aligned countries—at the U.N. and the security council (?as well) as by building a general political climate in the world—more actively influence the creating of conditions for a final solving of all questions in dispute in the Iraq-Iran conflict and the application of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

Yugoslavia and Nigeria have all conditions for still better cooperating in all fields in the future, for their economic relations to become still richer, Presidents Dizdarevic and Babangida emphasised while toasting at the dinner given by the Nigerian leader in honour of the president of Yugoslavia's Presidency.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 2028 GMT on 30 July carries a brief report on Babangida's dinner for Dizdarevic. The TANJUG Domestic report adds the following: "The dinner in the Nigerian State House, the residence for guests of the highest rank, was attended by all the members of the Yugoslav delegation, including Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Colonel-General Svetislav Popovic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, by Vlatko Cosic, Yugoslav ambassador in Lagos, and by many Nigerian guests."

Prior to the dinner, President Dizdarevic presented his host with the Order of the Great Yugoslav Star, Yugoslavia's highest decoration with which the Presidency of Yugoslavia decorated him.

Gen Babangida presented President Dizdarevic with Nigeria's highest and oldest decoration, the Order of the Great Commander of Niger.

Holds News Conference

LD3107170588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] Lagos, 31 Jul (TANJUG)—The talks with President Ibrahim Babangida and other Nigerian senior officials have confirmed our mutual hope that our economic relations and cooperation attain as soon as possible the level of our traditionally good political relations. This was stated today by Raif Dizdarevic, president of the Yugoslav Presidency, 1 hour before the official farewell ceremony, at the end of his 4-day official and friendly visit to the most populous country of Africa.

During his news confernce in the Nnamdi Azikiwe National Press Center, where over 50 domestic and foreign journalists were gathered, President Dizdarevic said in particular that the protocol on the visit signed last night was in fact an accurate picture of all the agreements in the field of cooperation and of the projects that will enable this cooperation to be expanded considerably during the years ahead.

Afterward, and when replying to the questions put to him by the journalists, Dizdarevic set out his stance on the most topical international issues.

The process of detente and cooperation that has now been started in the world is precisely what the nonaligned movement has been advocating since its inception: negotiations, understanding, cooperation, and a world that is not divided into blocs and does not live in the fear of bloc confrontation. This is why this process is widely supported in the nonaligned movement, said Dizdarevic. Active endeavors by about 100 members of the movement is the best guarantee that peace will not depend only on what the two superpowers will negotiate, but that the biggest part of the world—and the nonaligned make up two-thirds of the world—will be actively involved in examining the developments and in making decisions about the future in the interest of everyone, collectively and individually.

The nonaligned movement, said Dizdarevic, is today, together with other factors, the biggest obstacle to a negative bipolarization in international relations. However, the nonaligned movement, too, must change. It does not have to change its principles and objectives, but it has to get rid of verbosity and habits that have crept into its manner and method of work from other international scenes. This means that it has to be less verbose and more efficient, to use paper less and to operate more actively on solving the issues that today represent the biggest burden for international relations.

During his news conference, the president of the SFRY Presidency, answering a question by journalists, said that he had just sent a message to Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe appealing to him, as chairman of the nonaligned movement, to do everything he can so that the nonaligned countries and their movement as a whole

can make an active contribution to the process of the cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war and to solving the problems which were its cause and are now its consequence. A similar message, said Dizdarevic, was sent by Budimir Loncar, federal secretary of foreign affairs, to the Iraqi and Iranian foreign ministers.

Protocol on Talks Signed

LD3107134688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2342 GMT 30 Jul 88

[Text] Lagos, 30 Jul (TANJUG)—A protocol on the official talks between Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Nigerian President Ibrahim Babandiga was signed tonight at the State House in Lagos. The protocol is also on the accords attained during the Yugoslav delegation's official, friendly visit to Nigeria.

The document was signed by Budimir Loncar, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Nigerian External Affairs Minister Ike Nwachukwa. The protocol lays down concrete economic cooperation projects between the two countries to serve as guidelines for concluding business arrangements. The document also includes military-economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Nigeria. Following the signing of the document, the Nigerian head of state gave an official dinner in Raif Dizdarevic's honor.

Returns to Belgrade

LD3107211988 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2054 GMT 31 Jul 88

[Text] Belgrade, July 31 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav state President Raif Dizdarevic and Yugoslav delegation returned to Belgrade tonight from a four-day official and friendly visit to Nigeria.

In a brief statement at the Belgrade airport, President Dizdarevic assessed as especially significant the talks with the Nigerian president, General Ibrahim Babangida.

The Yugoslav delegation included Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and Assistant Secretary for National Defence Lt.-Gen. Svetislav Popovic.

Envoy Delivers Dizdarevic Message to Zimbabwe

LD2907213988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1518 GMT 29 Jul 88

[Text] Harare, 29 Jul (TANJUG)—Dr Robert Mugabe, president of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, today received Dusan Litvinovic, the SFRY ambassador to Zimbabwe, who convyed to him a message from Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, which refers to the Iraq-Iran conflict and to the need that it should be ended as soon as possible.

FRG's Genscher To Pay Visit 4-6 August

LD0108103788 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 1 Aug 88

[Text] Belgrade, August 1 (TANJUG)—F.R. Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will come to Yugoslavia on a working visit on August 4-6 at the invitation of Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar.

Loncar and Genscher will discuss the development and possibilities of further promoting the two countries' bilateral relations and exchange views on topical international questions.

Genscher's Visit Previewed

AU0308194188 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Aug 88

[Milika Sundic commentary on the visit Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, will pay to SFRY]

[Text] Tomorrow's visit by Hans-Dietrich Genscher to our country is a positive sign [word indistinct] friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG and particularly our highly developed economic cooperation. The talks to be held between Budimir Loncar, our federal secretary for foreign affairs, and FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Genscher will pertain to (?some) topical questions about contemporary world events (?especially) the hotbeds of crisis, East-West relations, [words indistinct] between the two superpowers, the disarmament problem, economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC, in which the FRG has a leading role, and certainly the further advance of all forms of cooperation between our two countries.

Immediately before leaving for Yugoslavia, Hans-Dietrich Genscher visited Moscow, where he had talks with the Soviet minister of foreign affairs and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Genscher himself assessed his visit to Moscow as [words indistinct] and his talks with Gorbachev—during which the Soviet leader's visit to Bonn and Kohl's visit to Moscow were touched upon—as very sincere [iskren]. Let us recall that even before he left for the Soviet Union, Genscher [words indistinct] about the reduction of tactical weapons and military [word indistinct] in Europe, and that was in fact the first significant hint from the West on the possibility of reaching an agreement on the reduction of conventional arms [words indistinct]. This problem will also be discussed by the defense ministers of the two superpowers, Carlucci and Yazov, during [word indistinct] visit of the American defense minister to the Soviet Union.

As the economically strongest power in Western Europe, the FRG can contribute to the furthering of not only economic, but also political relations between East and West and thereby also to the (?expansion) of inter-German cooperation. The FRG is also very important in

the sphere of cooperation with the Third World countries, that is, members of the Nonaligned Movement. Genscher himself attaches special importance to relations with Yugoslavia, of course not just recently, but for as long as he has been the FRG vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs.

One of the inevitable topics of the forthcoming SFRY-FRG dialogue will certainly be the position of our workers in the FRG. [Words indistinct] that the FRG Government is making in this sphere and we are certain that even more can be done.

Loncar and Genscher will also talk about terrorism and in this connection about [word indistinct] of the anti-Yugoslav emigres in the FRG. In any case, both we and the West Germans can be satisfied with the existing cooperation between the two countries, particularly with economic cooperation. Yugoslavia highly appreciates the readiness the FRG has shown in (?extending support) to the stabilization of the Yugoslav economy and in reprogramming our debts, and particularly appreciates Bonn's efforts to have other EEC members follow the FRG example. In other words, (?all) conditions are there for Genscher's visit to Yugoslavia to be very successful as, after all, numerous meetings between the two countries' statesmen have been.

Dizdarevic Receives Turkish, Bulgarian Envoys

AU3107191488 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23-24 Jul 88 p 12

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received in separate visits Turkish Ambassador Mustafa Aksin and Bulgarian Ambassador Stefan Staykov, who will soon be leaving our country. Dizdarevic presented the two ambassadors with the order of the Yugoslav Flag With Sash.